Board of Trade Journal

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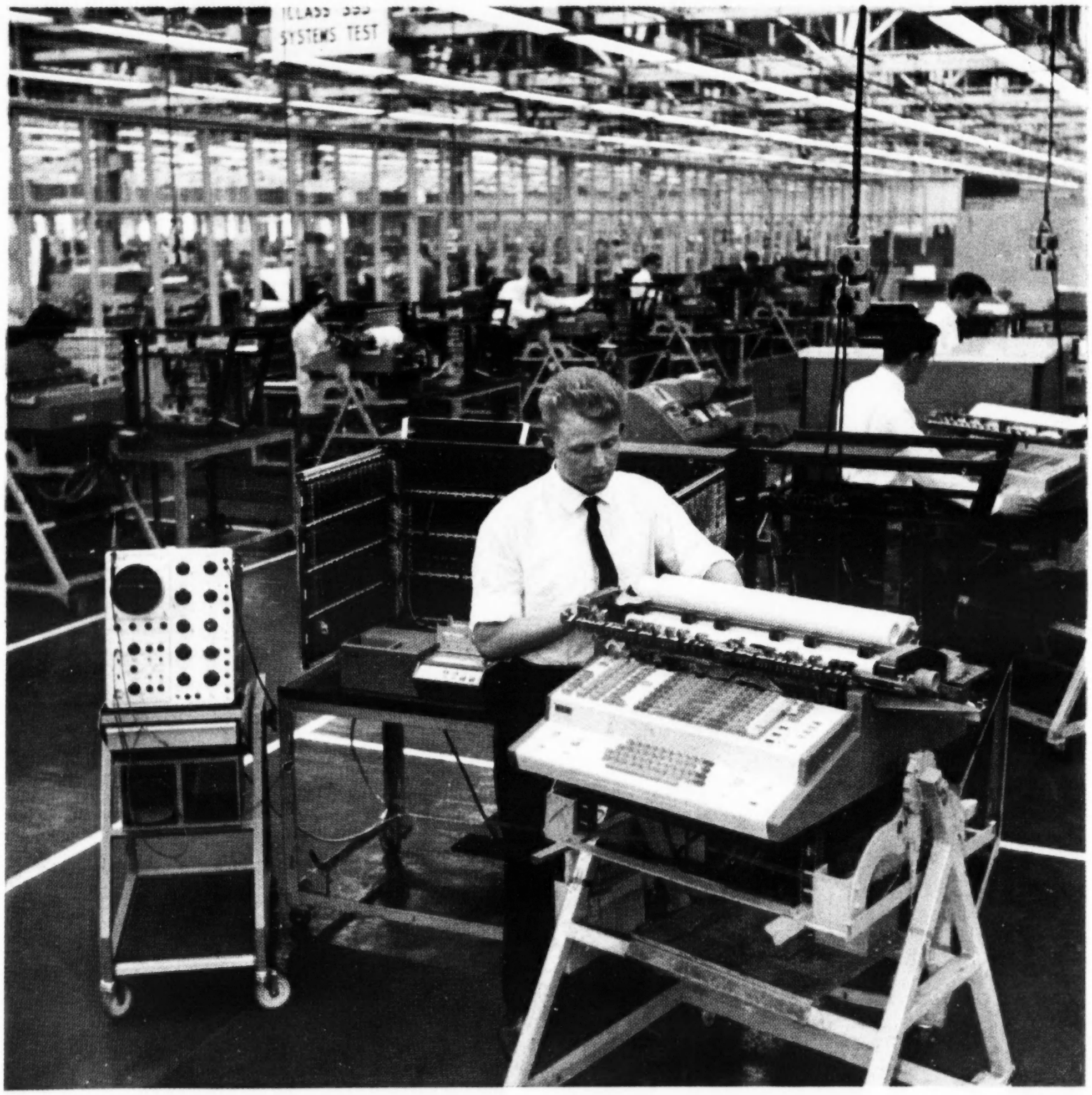

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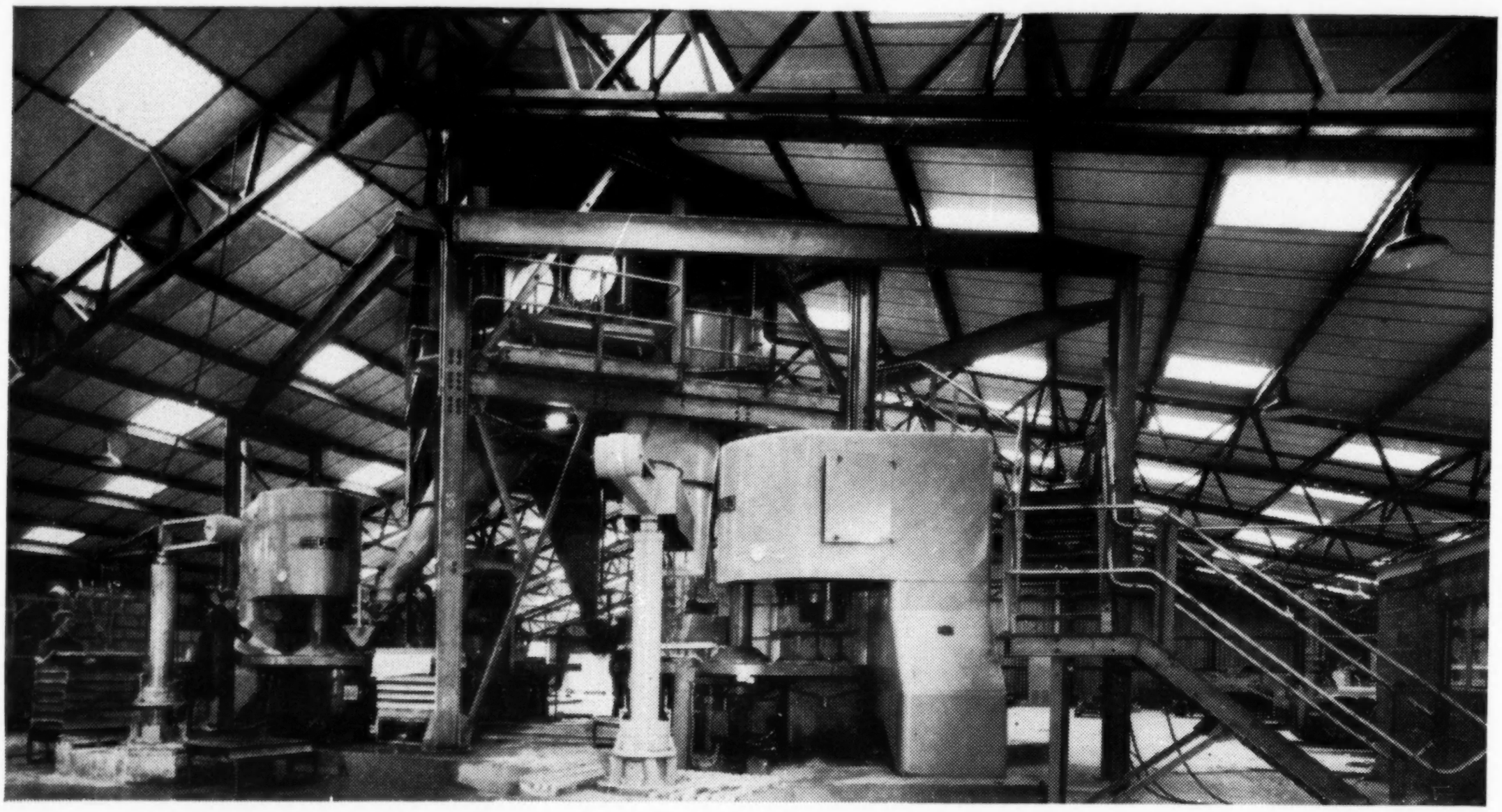

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Front cover photograph

The inspection area at the National Cash Register Company Limited's Dundee factory where the NCR 395 electronic accounting system is manufactured. The NCR 395 was designed with the possible introduction of decimal currency to the United Kingdom in view and as a result will need no mechanical modification for decimal operation. The 14 bank keyboard is capable of both sterling and decimal operation with only minor modifications to the machine's programme. NCR's plans for converting their existing machines to decimal operation include the setting up of regional centres all over the country. Initially these will act as information centres and later as fully-equipped machine conversion centres. In addition stocks of 'loaner' machines will be built up in order that NCR's customers can continue operation while their machines are being converted.

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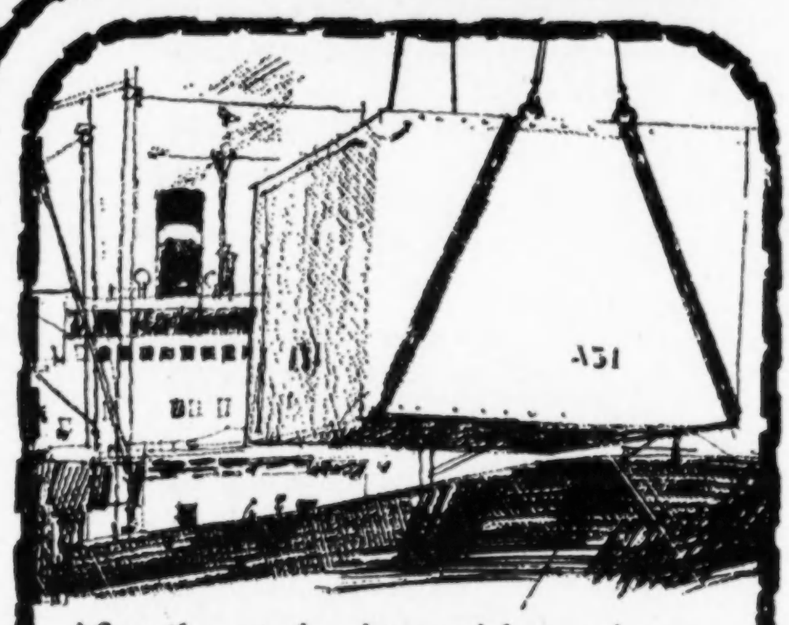

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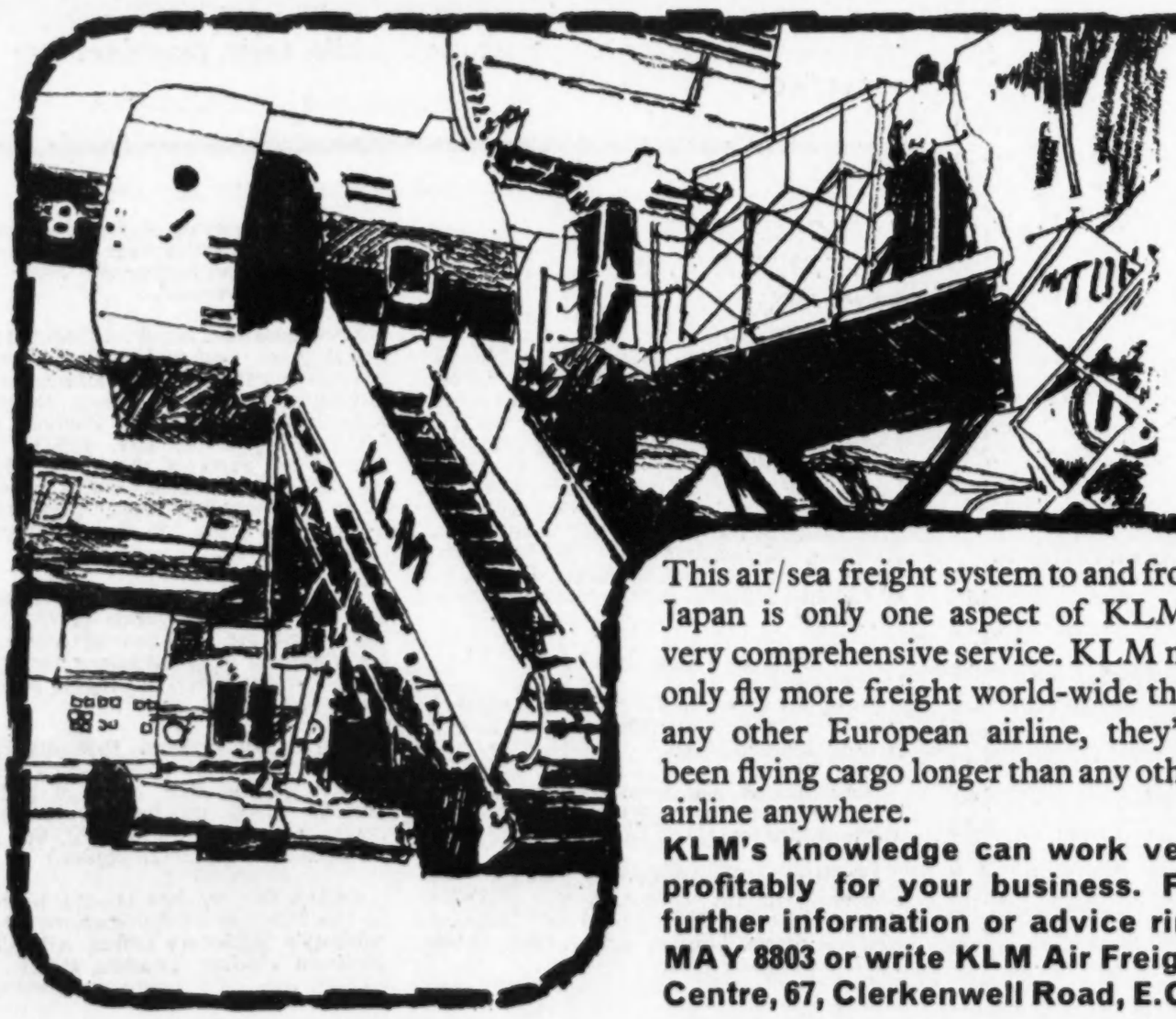

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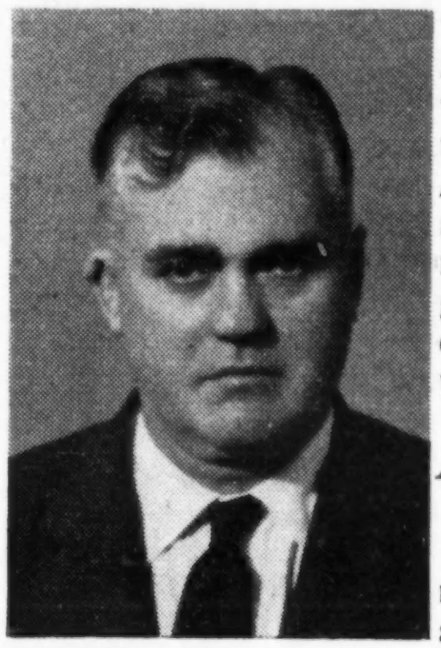
Can you afford to neglect Japan?

By C. G. Harris, CMG, lately Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy at Tokyo.



Mr. C. G. Harris

THIS MOMENT when I am leaving Japan after four years' service may be a convenient one to give some account of the changes which have taken place in Anglo-Japanese commercial relations and in the domestic economy of Japan in that period, and to hazard some guesses about the future and about the directions in which our export effort to this country should be exerted.

Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

The immediate post-war years were a negative period in Anglo-Japanese relations. In Japan there was austerity and comparative stagnation. In the United Kingdom we were pre-occupied with our own post-war reconstruction difficulties. Japan seemed to the British exporter to be a remote place where trade was hedged with innumerable restrictions, where American commercial influence was predominant and new worthwhile business almost unobtainable. Furthermore, memories of pre-war trading conflicts and war-time experiences still rankled. British industry thought of Japan as a threatening competitor and not as a profitable trade partner. Nevertheless, there were people on both sides who recalled the partnership created by the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the beginning of the century and who realized that there were very strong political and commercial reasons for re-building that friendship. It was increasingly becoming clear that Japan would develop a Western-style free enterprise economy and would become a first-line industrial power.

By 1960 the Japanese economic miracle had caught the imagination of the world and it was clear that the United Kingdom exporter under the existing long list of restrictive quotas was not participating in its potential for greater trade. The tempo of the negotiations for a commercial treaty which would put Anglo-Japanese trading relations on a basis of equality and increasing opportunity was stepped up. Sir Norman Kipping in 1961 and a mission of the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce in spring 1962 visited Japan and reported that the opportunities of profitable trade with Japan under the aegis of a mutually satisfactory treaty were infinitely greater than the threats of Japanese competition, with proper safeguards, in the United Kingdom market. The Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty was signed in November 1962 and created the atmosphere of confidence and goodwill in which traders on both sides could plan an expansion of exports within a framework of known and diminishing restrictions. At present only a few items of real export interest to either side remained restricted, e.g. whisky, confectionery, biscuits, footwear, etc., for the United Kingdom and some textiles, pottery and toys for Japan. Over almost the whole field business is there for those who go out and win it. This restoration of the old friendship was accompanied by a considerable and welcome closening of relations in other fields – the exchange of visits of members of the Royal and Imperial families, of Ministers, politicians, trade delegations and a general upsurge of public interest by each country in the other, fostered by very much fuller journalistic reporting on both sides.

The Japanese recession

It seems paradoxical to speak of a recession in the year 1965, when for the first time, Japanese visible exports rose 27 per cent over 1964 and left a positive balance of about £600 million which was sufficient to take care of the usual deficit on invisibles (mainly shipping freights) and an unusual (and probably temporary) negative flow of loans and investments from abroad.

The reason was that the immense investment in manufacturing capacity over the past few years had come to fruition. Japanese industrialists had concentrated on greater production at all costs and suddenly found their hitherto insatiable domestic market saturated – particularly with the goods that had been the pace-setters over the past five years – televisions, radios, motor-cycles, cameras, tape-recorders, etc.

What are the effects and implications of this for the British exporter? In the first place our exports of capital producer goods have suffered. Whereas three years ago it was possible, with quick delivery, to sell quite ordinary standard imported machine tools, etc. in large quantities to firms striving to achieve increased production quickly, there is at present a marked reluctance by manufacturers to take risks in expanding capacity. A recent survey by

A party of four Japanese women journalists visited the factory of Morphy-Richards Limited, St. Mary Cray, Kent, recently. The visit was organized by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Foreign Office. Seen here discussing the Morphy-Richards Rotary Ironer with the visitors is Mr. Norman Tomlinson, managing director.

歓迎

. . . Welcome is traditionally expressed in Japan by these characters. Tradition is greatly esteemed in the East, especially in Japan. **Times and Customs change.** Banking has now moved into the computer age but The Hongkong Bank Group, while recognising the necessity of keeping up with all modern developments, also recognises the importance of maintaining the traditions built up during 100 years of international service.
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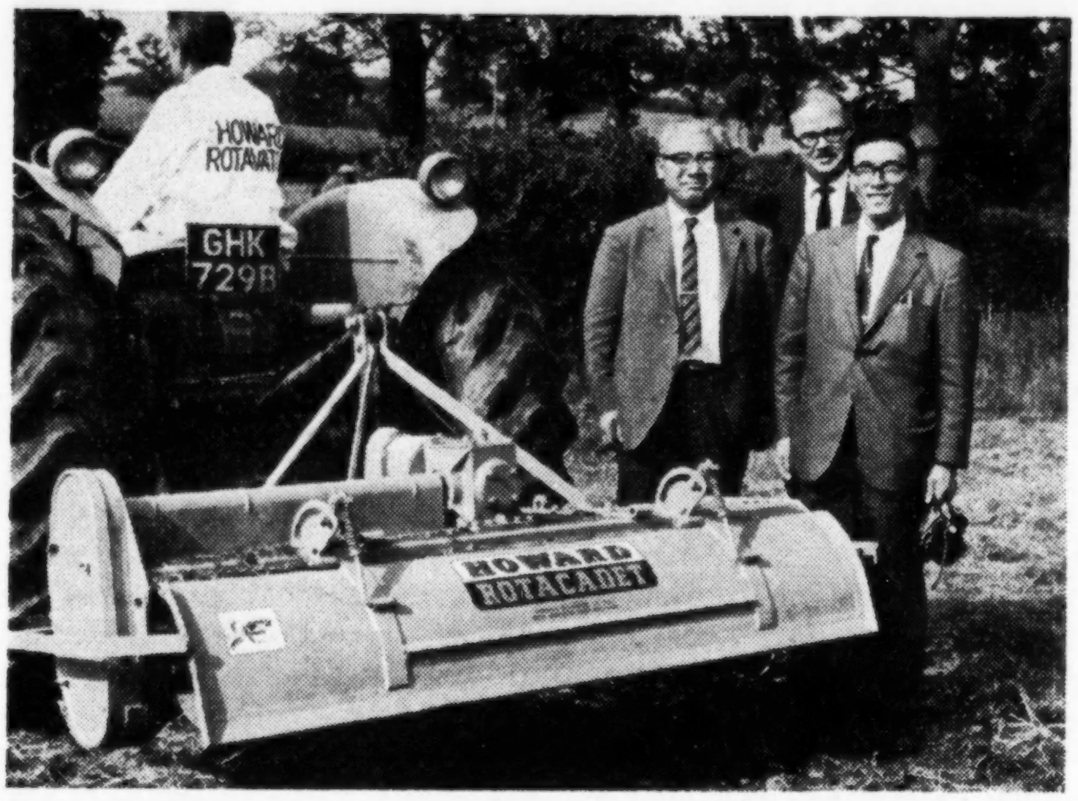
the Economic Planning Agency among 1,600 firms showed 14 per cent thinking investment would increase, 78 per cent that it would be static, and 8 per cent that it would go down. In addition the quantity, quality and scope of Japanese production of producer goods has increased enormously and many of these sectors are work-hungry and will quote length of credit prices and deliveries which can often not be matched from abroad. In this time of shortness of orders there is a considerable pressure on Japanese purchasers to buy Japanese equipment. An imported machine, one importer calculated, has to show a price advantage of at least 25 per cent or some unique technical advantage. Nevertheless, although the market for imported producer goods has grown smaller in volume and more selective in quality, the Japanese continue to be as interested as ever in any really new and sophisticated equipment with unique advanced features and it is on these that British exporters and their competitors can most profitably concentrate.

United Kingdom exports of consumer goods were also affected. Though in 1965 Japanese exports increased 27 per cent, imports increased by less than 3 per cent and those of everything other than food, fuel and raw materials actually fell 9 per cent. Luxury goods (particularly woollen textiles) naturally suffered in this process and the fall off largely accounts for the disappointing reduction in United Kingdom exports to Japan by about 14 per cent after rises of about 15 per cent in each of the preceding years. However, exports for 1966 are now picking up but are not yet back at the 1964 level.

A mass market for consumer goods?

It is frequently assumed that with its rapidly increasing standard of living, Japan must surely afford a mass market for Western consumer goods. It should be stated at the outset that although the Japanese are interested in 'Western-type', i.e. non-traditional, Japanese products, they are nevertheless quite determined that the bulk of this business both in manufacture and distribution shall remain in Japanese hands. The degree of saturation per household in some Western-type household goods is already extraordinarily high – 99 per cent for television receivers, 86 per cent for refrigerators, and (surprisingly) 25 per cent for tape-recorders and stereo-players. However, there has been so much over-production in all these lines that profitability has almost disappeared. It is possible to go to a cut-price section of a shop in Tokyo and order such equipment from the manufacturer's catalogue. Discounts of up to 50 per cent can often be obtained and delivery is made direct from the factory with full service guarantees. The same sort of competition is setting in for many Western-style products manufactured locally, such as instant coffee, cosmetics, etc. There is therefore little point for a foreign manufacturer at this stage to try to break into this particular mass distribution market where competition is cutting so deeply into profitability.

In general foreign consumer goods can, at present, be sold only in small quantities as prestige items. They are found almost exclusively in the big department stores to which the Japanese naturally turn for their purchases for special occasions, e.g. of foreign goods whose prestige is tied up with and even depends on their high price. For these special purchases the prices are sometimes grotesque. Recently a well-known department store was exhibiting three gold cigarette lighters of a world-famous make priced respectively at £1,000, £350 and £250. The store will have gained prestige by being considered able to stock items with such a price tag (quite probably, however, the items were on consignment). The manufacturer of the lighter may have derived some prestige for the same reason. What is quite clear is that there would be no 'mass market' at this price, though fabulous profits would accrue, but not to the manufacturer, from even one or two sales. Sometimes imported products are used to raise the whole price level of their Japanese equivalents. A department store was recently showing a quite ordinary sofa of modern design priced at £850. Alongside it, and obviously better value for money, was a Japanese equivalent at £250. But the Japanese sofa had previously been priced at half



Howard Rotavator Company – one of the Rotary Hoes group, has received export orders totalling over £150,000 from Japan, for tractor mounted Rotavators to be used with the rice crop. The orders were placed during a visit from the company's Japanese distributors. Left to right, Mr. T. Takasusuki, vice-president of Hokkai Jidosha Koggo KK; Mr. P. Coleclough, marketing director of Howard Rotavator Co. Ltd.; and Mr. Ohta from Hokkai's Sapporo office.

this figure. Here again there are few prospects of a mass market for imported goods in these conditions of sale. Nevertheless, once a prestige image has been built up, there can be something like mass sales both in department stores and other outlets. This applies at present to British whiskies, and woollen textiles whose traditional image of excellence has been established over many years. The list of such fortunately placed British products is dangerously short. Japanese tastes will be moulded by the new generation and may change to other items manufactured in other countries. It is high time therefore that British manufacturers set about establishing a prestige image for a far wider range of other consumer goods, such as clothing, shoes (when import restrictions are lifted), etc. It seems inevitable that at some point in the future the attitude of the Japanese importer, distributor and customer will fall more in line with that prevailing in other advanced and wealthy economies. Foreign goods will ultimately be sold, not because they are a rarity and high-priced but because they are preferred for their intrinsic merits and because they represent good value for money. But the first preparatory step is to get them known in the Japanese market and branded with a prestige image of quality and reliability – and now is the time to begin.

Technical agreements

During the years preceding 1963 the Japanese relied very heavily on technical assistance and plant imported from other countries, in particular the United States. The Japanese had not been able to invest heavily in the expensive research required by the new technologies. Nevertheless, it was their intention from the beginning to achieve independence of foreign supplies of capital equipment and ultimately to compete with the United States and Europe in all world markets for machinery, cars, machine tools, computers and electronic and communications equipment, etc. Japan has been remarkably successful in most of these attempts. But no country can hope or afford to advance on all industrial fronts at the same time and Japan will continue to be interested in processes, machines or entire plant which have a clear technical advantage over the local product.

It is worth noting that Japanese interest in technical innovations goes from complete plants and installations down to small individual items. A list of such agreements published on May 31 by the Finance Ministry included industrial furnaces and ovens, industrial drainage systems, textile machinery, synthetic and petrochemical plants, batteries, pneumatic conveyor systems, packaging machinery, concrete pumps, clutch brakes, trench diggers, cattle food, valves, etc. Of the 46 items listed, 27 of the foreign partners were American, nine German, five Swiss, two Dutch, two British and one Danish.

Sources of information

A considerable amount of information on Japan is easily available in London. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank and the Mercantile Bank all have branches in Japan. Most of the well-known English banks do business with their Japanese opposite numbers and thus have good access to information. The 12 largest Japanese banks have set up their own offices in London. The Japan Association, 54 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, has many members with first-hand experience of Japan. The London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce send missions to Japan regularly. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, c/o Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, are willing to help. There is a great deal of market and other information available in Export Services Branch and Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade. The Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, have first-hand experience of the Japanese market. There are about 20 offices in London of very large and smaller Japanese trading firms. A list of British export and import houses, many of which have London offices, can be obtained from the Japan Association and is given in 'Hints to Business Men Visiting Japan', published by the Board of Trade. The Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 334 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, exists for making Japan better known in the United Kingdom. Finally, there is a special committee of the British National Export Council, 27-28 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 (Secretary, Mr. I. F. Trevor), whose members have some experience of Japan and who are anxious to help British exporters in every way possible.

Visiting Japan

It is a truism to state that business is done by businessmen. The Japanese are generally bad at replying to letters when these come from people whom they do not personally know and trust. It is essential to establish a direct personal relationship with your Japanese business partner, who will feel an obligation once he knows you and approves of you, to try to further your business to the mutual advantage of both parties. Generally speaking it is useless to come out unannounced, in the hope of quickly seeing the right person. A prior advance introduction will save hours and days of wasted and expensive time. This introduction can come through any of the sources of information mentioned above and the Commercial Department of the Embassy in Tokyo and the Consulate General in Osaka will always be glad to prepare the ground for a visit and interviews; it helps if they can be notified well in advance. Finally, the business visitor should give himself time – more than a week if possible – for the first and subsequent visits. Once personal contact is established it should be nourished by correspondence, by further visits to Japan and where possible

(*Continued on page* 391)

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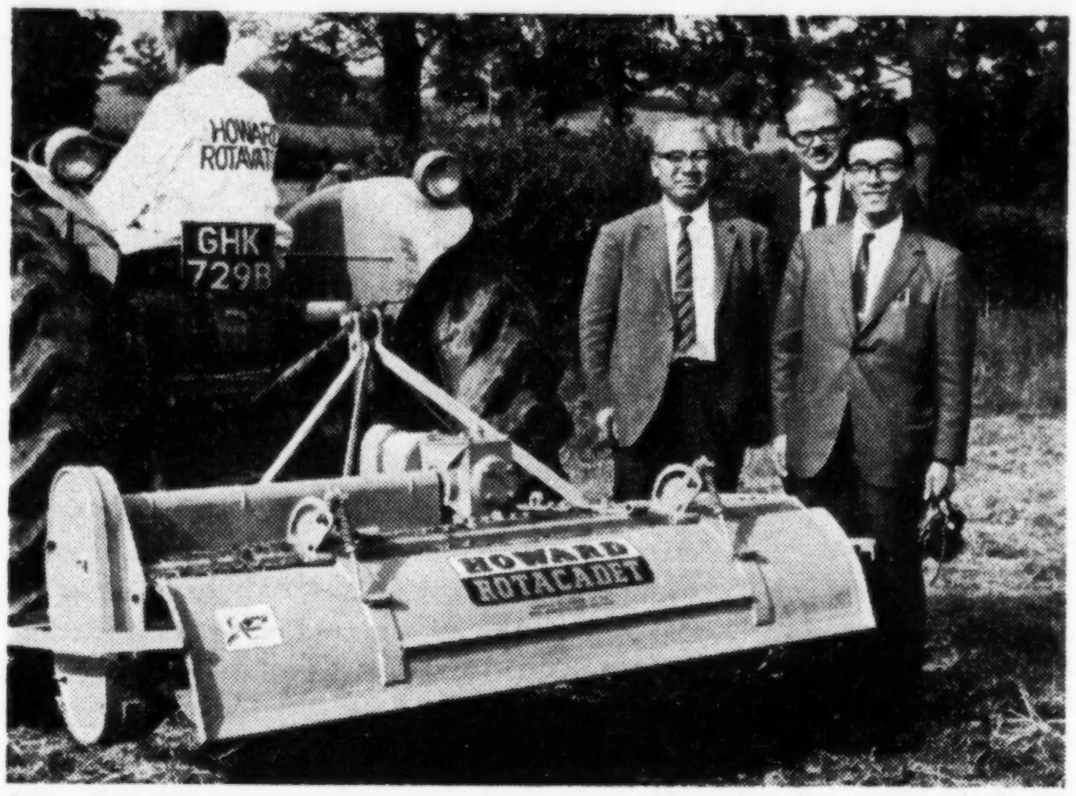

Howard Rotavator Company – one of the Rotary Hoes group, has received export orders totalling over £150,000 from Japan, for tractor mounted Rotavators to be used with the rice crop. The orders were placed during a visit from the company's Japanese distributors. Left to right, Mr. T. Takasusuki, vice-president of Hokkai Jidosha Koggo KK; Mr. P. Coleclough, marketing director of Howard Rotavator Co. Ltd.; and Mr. Ohta from Hokkai's Sapporo office.

this figure. Here again there are few prospects of a mass market for imported goods in these conditions of sale. Nevertheless, once a prestige image has been built up, there can be something like mass sales both in department stores and other outlets. This applies at present to British whiskies, and woollen textiles whose traditional image of excellence has been established over many years. The list of such fortunately placed British products is dangerously short. Japanese tastes will be moulded by the new generation and may change to other items manufactured in other countries. It is high time therefore that British manufacturers set about establishing a prestige image for a far wider range of other consumer goods, such as clothing, shoes (when import restrictions are lifted), etc. It seems inevitable that at some point in the future the attitude of the Japanese importer, distributor and customer will fall more in line with that prevailing in other advanced and wealthy economies. Foreign goods will ultimately be sold, not because they are a rarity and high-priced but because they are preferred for their intrinsic merits and because they represent good value for money. But the first preparatory step is to get them known in the Japanese market and branded with a prestige image of quality and reliability – and now is the time to begin.

Technical agreements

During the years preceding 1963 the Japanese relied very heavily on technical assistance and plant imported from other countries, in particular the United States. The Japanese had not been able to invest heavily in the expensive research required by the new technologies. Nevertheless, it was their intention from the beginning to achieve independence of foreign supplies of capital equipment and ultimately to compete with the United States and Europe in all world markets for machinery, cars, machine tools, computers and electronic and communications equipment, etc. Japan has been remarkably successful in most of these attempts. But no country can hope or afford to advance on all industrial fronts at the same time and Japan will continue to be interested in processes, machines or entire plant which have a clear technical advantage over the local product.

It is worth noting that Japanese interest in technical innovations goes from complete plants and installations down to small individual items. A list of such agreements published on May 31 by the Finance Ministry included industrial furnaces and ovens, industrial drainage systems, textile machinery, synthetic and petrochemical plants, batteries, pneumatic conveyor systems, packaging machinery, concrete pumps, clutch brakes, trench diggers, cattle food, valves, etc. Of the 46 items listed, 27 of the foreign partners were American, nine German, five Swiss, two Dutch, two British and one Danish.

Sources of information

A considerable amount of information on Japan is easily available in London. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank and the Mercantile Bank all have branches in Japan. Most of the well-known English banks do business with their Japanese opposite numbers and thus have good access to information. The 12 largest Japanese banks have set up their own offices in London. The Japan Association, 54 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, has many members with first-hand experience of Japan. The London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce send missions to Japan regularly. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, c/o Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, are willing to help. There is a great deal of market and other information available in Export Services Branch and Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade. The Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, have first-hand experience of the Japanese market. There are about 20 offices in London of very large and smaller Japanese trading firms. A list of British export and import houses, many of which have London offices, can be obtained from the Japan Association and is given in 'Hints to Business Men Visiting Japan', published by the Board of Trade. The Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 334 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, exists for making Japan better known in the United Kingdom. Finally, there is a special committee of the British National Export Council, 27-28 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 (Secretary, Mr. I. F. Trevor), whose members have some experience of Japan and who are anxious to help British exporters in every way possible.

Visiting Japan

It is a truism to state that business is done by businessmen. The Japanese are generally bad at replying to letters when these come from people whom they do not personally know and trust. It is essential to establish a direct personal relationship with your Japanese business partner, who will feel an obligation once he knows you and approves of you, to try to further your business to the mutual advantage of both parties. Generally speaking it is useless to come out unannounced, in the hope of quickly seeing the right person. A prior advance introduction will save hours and days of wasted and expensive time. This introduction can come through any of the sources of information mentioned above and the Commercial Department of the Embassy in Tokyo and the Consulate General in Osaka will always be glad to prepare the ground for a visit and interviews; it helps if they can be notified well in advance. Finally, the business visitor should give himself time – more than a week if possible – for the first and subsequent visits. Once personal contact is established it should be nourished by correspondence, by further visits to Japan and where possible

(Continued on page 391)

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 2,000 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed in part by the advertising placed in it by British exporters. It forms a useful and inexpensive medium for firms interested in the Japanese market. Further details can be obtained by writing to: The Commercial Department, British Embassy,* 1 *Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.*

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by invitations to the Japanese partner to come to England. It frequently happens that two or three years are required before a really worthwhile business relationship can be built up. There is the further point that nobody in the export business in England can afford not to know or to ignore what developments in his own industry are taking place here. Japanese competition in third markets for almost everything we export from Britain is already formidable and will become even more formidable in the future. Sometimes it is possible by a technical agreement or by establishing personal contact to avoid unnecessary competition and disruptively low export prices which sometimes arise from Japanese inexperience of price levels in foreign markets.

Quite apart from the business aspect a visit to Japan is a very agreeable experience in its own right. The Japanese like doing business with friends and treat foreign visitors with the hospitality, courtesy and charm which guarantees that they will become their friends. When you have a friend in Japan you have a friend for life. Furthermore, your son will have a friend for life as Japan is a country of magnificently young old men. The national Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Federation are both led by men of well over 80 whose modesty and energy is only equalled by their influence and the universal respect in which they are held. One of them has cheerfully taken on the enormous task of running the Osaka 1970 World Exposition which may prove even more formidable than the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. A Japanese Admiral, who took delivery at the turn of the century in Barrow-in-Furness of the flag ship of the Japanese Fleet which defeated the Russians in 1905, is still actively engaged in business and delights in quoting long passages of Shakespeare. A friendship made in Japan can be not only a most rewarding experience but an investment for two lifetimes.

Can you afford to neglect Japan?

Mr. Harris will shortly be taking up his next appointment as Counsellor (Commercial) New Zealand.

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Future of shipbuilding industry

THE FOLLOWING statement was made by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on August 9:

'On March 24 I expressed the Government's appreciation of the work of the Geddes Committee and announced the acceptance by the Government of their Report as a basis for considering the future of the shipbuilding industry. I said then that the Government would be prepared to play its part, broadly along the lines indicated in the Report, if those in the industry were prepared to play theirs.

'At the end of June I received memoranda from both the Employer and Union organizations reporting the conclusions that they had reached on the main recommendations which the Report addressed to them, and indicating the action which they were taking. The Government is now satisfied, both from knowledge of what has already been achieved such as the recent important demarcation agreement, as well as from the memoranda submitted by each side, that the industry has accepted the basic recommendations in the Report, and that both sides are prepared to co-operate in giving the industry a fresh start. I can now therefore confirm the Government's decision to play its part also in the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry.

'We have already taken steps in the Finance Bill to provide by Order for shipbuilders to be relieved of certain indirect taxes in respect of home orders. We shall make this Order shortly to come into force on September 12. We intend to introduce legislation this Session establishing a Shipbuilding Industry Board to promote the reorganization of the industry. We have in mind ceiling commitments for Exchequer assistance of the kind proposed by the Geddes Committee, but the precise financial arrangements to be included in the legislation need further study. The actual expenditure will mainly depend on the progress made by the industry itself and, before giving financial support to new groupings, we shall want to be satisfied that all possible steps will be taken to ensure competitive efficiency and viability.

'I am glad to announce that Mr. William Swallow, until recently chairman and managing director of Vauxhall Motors Ltd., has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the SIB when it is set up; and I hope to announce the names of two other members in the near future. They will be able to hold discussions with firms and unions in advance of legislation as recommended in the Report.

'Another important recommendation in the Report concerned naval orders. The Government agrees on the desirability of concentrating orders for frigates and destroyers in a few yards specializing in the production of this kind of sophisticated vessel. The detailed arrangements for giving effect to this change, including the placing of naval orders, will be worked out in consultation with the SIB in the light of the reorganization of the industry as a whole.

'I hope that this statement provides the necessary basis for both sides of the industry to proceed with their plans. The Government believe that any lasting solution of the industry's problems can only be achieved by the reorganization of the industry and a new relationship between the two sides along the lines suggested by the Committee. On both these fronts the industry has made a fresh start since the Report was published. In the months ahead the two sides of the industry will need both to carry this much further in consultation with the Government and the new Shipbuilding Industry Board, and to complete the work on hand in individual yards without delays. An excellent opportunity now exists in shipbuilding for a rapid increase in productivity which could bring substantial benefits to the balance of payments.'

Following the President's statement about the setting up of the Shipbuilding Industry Board, the chairman-designate, Mr. William Swallow, said: 'I was very glad to accept the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade to be chairman of the new Shipbuilding Industry Board.

'Shipbuilding is an industry in which most of us would expect Britain to excel. I start by accepting the argument in the Geddes Report that our shipbuilding industry can prosper if all those who build ships or contribute to their building will face up to the changes this may require. From what I have heard managements and workers have made a good start in recent months. It will be the job of the Shipbuilding Industry Board to see that progress is maintained and to assist the industry in reorganizing itself for successful competition on the world market.

'My first task, while detailed legislation is being worked out, will be to familiarize myself with the problems and plans of the industry by visiting yards and by discussing the detailed recommendations in the Geddes Report with managements and workers.'

Monopolies Commission report on household detergents

A REPORT by the Monopolies Commission on the supply of household detergents was published on August 10 (HMSO, price 9s.).

The Monopolies Commission were asked by the Board of Trade in May 1963 to investigate whether monopoly conditions, as defined by the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965, existed in this trade and, if so, to consider whether the monopoly, or any practices followed in connection with it, were against the public interest. Broadly, monopoly 'conditions' prevail where at least one-third of the supply of a commodity is in the hands either of a single firm or a number of firms which follow some restrictive practice.

Summary of findings

The Monopolies Commission found that:

(a) Monopoly conditions did prevail in the supply of household detergents because Unilever Ltd. and Procter and Gamble Limited each supplied more than one-third of all the household detergents supplied in the United Kingdom.

(b) Neither 'monopoly' position, as such, operated against the public interest.

(c) The policies pursued by both companies on advertising and promotion and their price policies operated and might be expected to operate against the public interest.

Remedies

The Commission recommended the following remedies:

(a) Substantial percentage reductions should be made in Unilever's and Procter and Gamble's wholesale selling prices for household detergents.

(b) The appropriate reductions should be decided by the Board of Trade in consultation with the two companies.

(c) The Board of Trade should encourage the companies to agree that at least a 40 per cent reduction in selling expenses should accompany the price reduction.

(d) In such event, price consultations with the companies might well begin on the basis of an average 20 per cent reduction in price.

(e) For the longer term, the Board of Trade should consider the possibility of introducing some form of automatic sanction that would discourage excessive selling expenditure in the field of household detergents and should also continue to keep a watch on prices.

NOTES

The share of the market

Unilever Limited and Procter and Gamble Limited, the principal manufacturers of household detergents in the United Kingdom, in 1964 accounted for about 90 per cent of the total sales; 96 per cent of the powders and flakes market and 64 per cent of the liquids. The household detergent sales of Procter and Gamble Ltd. in that year amounted to £32 million and those of Unilever to about £30 million. Other suppliers include Colgate-Palmolive Limited, with 1964 sales at £1.7 million, and the CWS with sales of £770,000.

Principal brands of detergents of the two major suppliers are:

	Unilever	**Procter & Gamble**
Soap Powders:	Persil and Rinso	Fairy Snow Soap Oxydol
Synthetic Powders:	Omo Surf	Daz Tide Dreft
Soapflakes:	Lux	——
Washing-up Liquids:	Lux Liquid Quix and Sqezy	Fairy Liquid

Post-war competition

Heavy advertising followed the introduction of synthetic washing powders in the early 1950s. During the period 1954-56, both of the major suppliers also adopted price reductions as a principal means of competition. This price competition brought about substantial changes in the share of the market between them for synthetic powders. However, by June 1956, both companies had brought their prices into line for their comparable products and since then the emphasis in competition has again been on advertising and sales promotion.

The public interest

The Monopolies Commission found that the central interest of this inquiry was in the methods by which the two companies competed with one another. Competition in advertising and sales promotion was not only one of the most striking features of the industry from the point of view of the public; it was also an extremely important element in their costs.

The Commission found that, although some expenditure on promotion might result in cost saving elsewhere, the balance between promotion and cost saving achieved in this industry was not necessarily the ideal one. The Commission recognized that there had been improvements in the informative quality of labelling but they considered that in household detergent advertising generally, promotional claims which might appeal to the more discriminating user usually gave way to those believed to be of more general appeal. The Commission thought that the two companies assumed that the housewife would be moved to prefer one brand to another less by superior washing powers than by the competing attractions of the 'gifts' which were part of the many promotional campaigns. The Commission considered that these promotions, which distracted the customer's attention from the merits or demerits of the detergent, were open to objection.

The Commission reported that Unilever and Procter and Gamble, in 1964, spent something over £8 million each on selling expenses (principally advertising, sales promotions and market research). In terms of the final retail price, the Commission pointed out that nearly one quarter of what the customer paid for the product was expended on manufacturers' selling expenses. This evidence forced the Commission to the conclusion that there could be no doubt that the level of advertising and promotion expenditure in the household detergents industry was exceptionally high. They found it was a matter of serious concern that competition between the two leading manufacturers should be in the form of competition in advertising and promotion, which was reflected in the level of their selling expenses and ultimately of their retail prices.

The Commission produced figures to demonstrate, in respect of both companies, the profits on capital employed. Both companies found the basis of these calculations not wholly acceptable but in the view of the Commission these figures demonstrated without doubt that in the household detergents business Procter and Gamble, over the period examined, earned rates of profit very much above the average for manufacturing industry and Unilever achieved results which, although lower than Procter and Gamble's, were substantially above the average for manufacturing industry.

The Commission did not dispute the accuracy of the claim of the companies that their retail prices on average had not increased as fast as the cost of living in recent years. However, the Commission pointed out that this was not necessarily true of prices for particular kinds of household detergents and also that the prices of most ingredient materials for synthetic powders had fallen over the period under review and that the increases in selling prices were used either to cover increases in costs other than ingredient materials or to increase profits.

The Commission considered that selling costs had played a more significant part than manufacturing costs in determining the pattern of prices. Their view was that competition between the two companies tended to result in the escalation of advertising and promotion costs, that this in turn deterred potential competitors from entering the industry and so removed a safeguard against excessive profits, and that as a result the public were charged unnecessarily high prices.

The Commission found themselves in agreement with the general conclusion in the Report on household detergents of the National Board for Prices and Incomes in October 1965:

> 'The customer would benefit if the area of competition on price could be increased at the expense either of outlays on advertising and promotion, or of profits.'

Government statement

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was expected to make a statement about the Report in the House of Commons on August 10.

Application of Prices and Incomes standstill to Insurance

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, received a deputation on August 9 from the British Insurance Association and Lloyd's to discuss the application of the Prices and Incomes standstill to insurance.

The President welcomed the readiness of the insurers to act in the national interest in this matter. The insurers informed the President that they would not increase premiums to recoup themselves for increased costs. The President recognized that the nature of insurance required some flexibility in relating premiums to experience and changes in the nature of risks. The insurers undertook, however, to avoid any overall increase in rates of premiums relating to any separate class of insurance other than those already effected for similar insurances prior to July 20, and to consult the Board of Trade in advance if they found it necessary to propose any such increases.

The President agreed that the changes in rates of premiums for the insurance of private cars which had already been announced by insurers could be brought into effect in so far as they represented an adjustment of premiums in the light of claims experience.

Monopolies Commission report on the supply and processing of colour film

ANSWERING A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION on August 8, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced that he had reached agreement with Kodak and the other main suppliers of colour film on the voluntary implementation of the recommendations in the report by the Monopolies Commission on the Supply and Processing of Colour Film. The President's answer was as follows:

'I have now reached agreement with Kodak and the other main suppliers of colour film on the voluntary implementation of the recommendations in the report by the Monopolies Commission on the Supply and Processing of Colour Film.

'Kodak have agreed to make a reduction of 12½ per cent on average in the prices of their colour films to the retailer, to take effect from October 1, 1966. Discussions are continuing with Kodak on the subject of the level of retail margins, and I shall make a further announcement on this in due course. Kodak have also agreed to abandon any restriction on the supply of colour film to retail outlets, subject only to normal commercial considerations, and, initially, to the availability of goods. Kodak and the other suppliers concerned have undertaken to introduce, in time for the 1967 photographic season, arrangements which will enable retailers to sell reversal colour films either inclusive of a charge for processing or not, at the consumer's choice. These suppliers have also indicated their willingness to consider requests for technical help from independent processors who wished to process their colour films.

'I announced on April 28 that I would defer a decision on the recommendation to abolish the import duty on colour film pending an immediate inquiry. After careful consideration of all the evidence produced by this inquiry, I have decided that a change in the tariff in the present circumstances would not be in the public interest. However, should the arrangements now being instituted fail to produce the desired benefits for the consumer, I would reconsider the question of the tariff at some time in the future.

'I would expect that this settlement will result in an average reduction in colour film and processing prices to the consumer of not less than 20 per cent. It might be more, depending on the final decision about retail margins. I believe that the settlement is fair and reasonable in the light of the Commission's findings.'

Notes:

The reference to the Monopolies Commission was made on May 14, 1963, and the report published on April 28, 1966. The Commission found that Kodak's monopoly position was not, as such, against the public interest, but they criticized Kodak's pricing policy, in relation both to selling prices and to retail margins. They found that Kodak's profits on its colour film business were too high, and that there was scope for prices to be reduced. They also criticized Kodak's policy of confining the retail distribution of colour film to certain appointed outlets. On processing, the Commission criticized the standard practice of a number of firms of

(*Continued on next page*)

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION REPORT ON COLOUR FILM, *continued*

requiring one or more of their types of reversal colour films to be sold at prices which included a charge for processing.

By way of remedies, the Commission recommended that the import duty on colour film should be abolished; that significant cuts should be made in Kodak's prices; that retailers' discounts should be reduced; and that Kodak should make their film available without discrimination. The Commission also recommended modifications to the system of selling film process-paid.

Copies of the Report (Colour Film: A Report on the Supply and Processing of Colour Film, April 1966) are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, price 9s. 6d., or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 10s.

Films Bill

THE FILMS BILL was published on August 5. This is the Bill which Mr. Douglas Jay, the President of the Board of Trade, envisaged when he announced in reply to a Parliamentary Question on May 24, that he had decided that the right course would be to prolong existing legislation, with one or two minor amendments, until the end of 1970. This, he said, would hold the position and enable a full review of future films policy and legislation to be carried out in the light of the Monopolies Commission report on cinema films.

The present Bill is being introduced for this purpose. Clause 1 provides for the extension until the end of 1970 of the lending powers of the NFFC; clauses 3 and 4 provide for similar extension of the period of operation of the levy and the screen quota. Apart from consequential amendments, the minor amendments to existing legislation are designed to raise the limit of exemption from quota, and to specify a maximum fee payable on application for registration as a British film of a film made in accordance with an international film co-production agreement. (One such agreement, between the United Kingdom and France, was signed in September, 1965.)

As announced by the President in the House of Commons on August 3, the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of films for exhibition in cinemas was received on July 27.

Copper adviser to the Board of Trade

DR. E. G. WEST, Director of the Copper Development Association, has accepted an invitation from Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, to act as Copper Adviser to Her Majesty's Government.

The Board of Trade has for many years had special advisers on matters concerning lead and zinc, tin and tungsten, and in view of the importance of copper as an industrial raw material, it is considered desirable in present circumstances that the Board of Trade should have an adviser who will also help to maintain close co-operation between the Government and all sections of the United Kingdom copper industry in matters concerning copper and copper products.

Dr. West may be contacted c/o IM4 Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of British products in all overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245) (Telex 25977). The type of goods involved and the countries to be covered should be indicated.

ECGD Advisory Council

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Frederic Seebohm (as deputy chairman) and Mr. E. J. N. Warburton to the Export Guarantees Advisory Council: the Council advises the Export Credits Guarantee Department on its 'commercial' operations.

Mr. Seebohm is chairman of Barclays Bank DCO Ltd., a director of Barclays Bank Ltd., and chairman of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office. Mr. Warburton is a director and the chief general manager of Lloyds Bank Ltd. and a director of the Bank of London and South America Ltd.

Safety rules for small ships carrying passengers

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, the President of the Board of Trade, has appealed to the public to help in the Board's efforts to prevent accidents to small vessels carrying passengers.

It is illegal for any ship to carry more than 12 passengers (including children over one year old) unless the ship has been surveyed and received from the Board a passenger certificate; the certificate shows the permitted number of passengers, the number of crew, and the distance she is permitted to go. The law also requires these certificates to be displayed in some conspicuous place on board for the public to see. A ship includes a fishing vessel, a pleasure yacht, a motor launch, and almost every description of small craft.

Passengers boarding ships which are to carry more than 12 people should ask to see the 'Board of Trade Passenger Certificate'. If there is no certificate, they would be well advised not to go and the Board of Trade would be grateful if they would inform the police, the local Marine Survey Office of the Board of Trade, HM Coastguard or any other competent authority, so that suitable action can be taken to protect the safety of the public.

Award for saving life at sea

ON MAY 11, 1966, it was announced that the President of the Board of Trade had made an award of a piece of plate to Skipper Ian Innes, of the fishing vessel 'Branch' in recognition of his skill and seamanship during the rescue of the crew of the lobster boat 'James's', which capsized and sank at the entrance to Helmsdale Harbour on October 28, 1965.

The presentation of the award to Mr. Innes will be made on August 20, at 12 noon in the annex to the Masonic Hall, Helmsdale, by Mr. D. MacIver Robinson, principal officer, East of Scotland District, on behalf of the Board of Trade.

New body to represent marine equipment firms

THE FORMATION was announced on August 4 of the British Marine Equipment Council – the first body to represent the interests of the suppliers of the immensely wide range of bought-in materials and components which it has been estimated, represent up to three-quarters of the final cost of most ships.

The impetus for the formation of this new body came from a report on marine export opportunities in Scandinavia issued by the BNEC and, at the press conference held to mark the launching of the Council, much stress was laid on the role which the Council expects to play in improving the already good performance of its members in the export field.

The first chairman of the BMEC is Mr. B. N. Preston, a director of Stone Manganese Marine Ltd. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, British Marine Equipment Council, 12 Devonshire Square, London, E.C.2.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Licensing of imports of jute goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1158 dated August 9, 1966, have announced that the quota for imports of jute goods from countries other than India, Pakistan, the Irish Republic and the Eastern Area is being raised to 2,500 tons for the year from July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967. The quota covers jute cloth and new sacks and bags with the exception of the types described in the next paragraph.

Imports of common sacking, heavy bags of common sacking and woolpacks, as defined in Notice to Importers No. 1047 of September 26, 1963, will continue to be freely licensed outside the quota from sources other than Eastern Area countries without restriction as also will imports of the type of hessian referred to in Notice to Importers No. 1086 of October 7, 1964 (plain weave jute fabrics, not more than 45 inches in width, weighing not less than 6½ ozs. and not more than 9¼ ozs. per square yard, having not more than 13 single yarns per inch in the warp and not more than 12 single yarns per inch in the weft).

Both for quota and non-quota imports, applications for licences should be accompanied by evidence of purchase or the placing of contracts and for goods covered by the preceding paragraph, a covering letter should confirm that the order or purchase covers only material within the definitions quoted in the Notices to Importers.

Applications should be made on form ILB/A and be sent to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2, the quantity should be stated in cwts. and yardage for fabrics, and in cwts. and dozens of heavy bags and woolpacks; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the country of consignment and the country of origin should be entered but nothing else.

The Eastern Area comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Application for drawback of duty on car aerials imported for export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on electrically operated extending and retracting aerials for incorporation in motor cars for export.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than September 1, 1966.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during July in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers

Addition

Morris, Wigram & Co. Ltd., 6 Queen Street, Mayfair, London, S.W.1.

Exempted Dealers

Addition

Yeoman Assurance Co. Ltd., 52 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

Amendment

Birmingham Industrial Trust Ltd., Edmund House, 12-22 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3.

Part of a recent order for 25 11,000-volt switchboards being loaded up for shipment to East Pakistan. These switchboards were manufactured at the Scottish factory of South Wales Switchgear Ltd. and transported from Glasgow docks.

Economic development committee for the distributive trades

AT ITS MEETING at the National Economic Development Office on July 28 the Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades considered the general economic situation in the light of the Government's recent measures.

The EDC agreed that although the National Plan's objectives were now no longer attainable by 1970, and although the present crisis presented considerable problems for the distributive trades, the committee's work aimed at improving efficiency and economic performance in distribution – and similar work being carried on in firms and associations – was more vital now than ever before. There was no room anywhere in distribution for an uneconomic use of any of the resources employed in the industry.

The committee also considered the implications of the high level of imported merchandise being sold in British shops. They discussed ways of bringing to the attention of all those concerned the importance of importing less and of encouraging co-operation between manufacturers and retailers to overcome these and related problems.

New member of the National Research Development Corporation

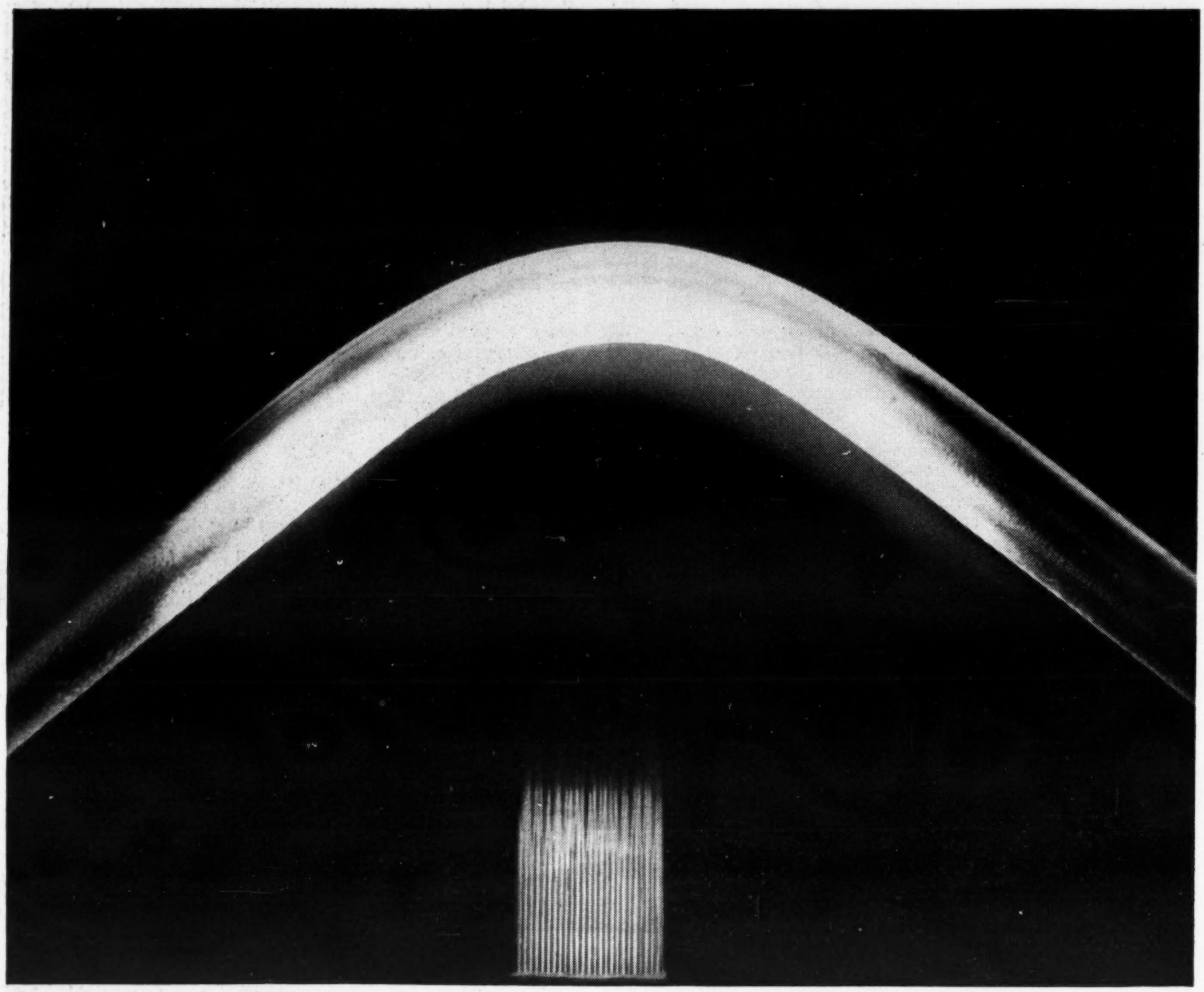
MR. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, Minister of Technology, has appointed Mr. W. Makinson to be a member of the National Research Development Corporation.

Mr. William Makinson joined the Corporation as Chief Executive, Department of Engineering, on May 5, 1965. Previously he was for eight years managing director of General Precision Systems Ltd., of Aylesbury, and then group managing director of the Pullin Group from February 1964 until December 1964.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 6977, Ext. 472.



Bending?–High speed gas has the industrial answers...

Gas can solve your bending problems.
Gas heat, precisely where it is wanted, can handle anything from large diameter pipes to the smallest tube, rod or section. It may be metal, but gas is equally at home with plastics or glass. Gas can revitalise your production through existing plant or new equipment—give you more capacity, higher efficiency, better quality control.

The Industrial Gas Engineer can put the full technical know-how of Britain's progressive gas industry at your disposal immediately — his advice is free.

The gas industry's technical advisory service is backed by the industrial development centres of Gas Boards and by the Gas Council's Industrial Research Station at Solihull. Their accumulated knowledge of industrial heating problems is available to you through the Industrial Gas Engineer.

The Industrial Gas Engineer can tell you how *gas can lower your overall production costs;* how its cleanness allows direct firing at higher thermal efficiency; how its flexibility gets idling plant back into production quickly; how its performance is consistent, resulting in fewer rejects; how its heat is released economically only at the point of use. Gas can give you faster production, improve working conditions, reduce labour costs and maintenance and capital costs.

The revolution in gas production methods and the exciting North Sea gas finds are further telling reasons why you should consult the Industrial Gas Engineer. A phone call or letter to the Industrial Gas Officer of your Gas Board is all that is needed.

HIGH SPEED GAS

Industrial Training Board

DURING THE NEXT two months the reports of the 13 Industrial Training Boards in operation on March 31, 1966, will be published. The periods covered by these reports will vary from a full year to a few weeks, dependent on when the Board was set up.

The first five of these reports – in respect of the Man-made Fibres Producing Industry, Carpet Industry, Iron and Steel Industry, Shipbuilding Industry and the Engineering Industry – have been presented to Parliament by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour.

Reports to follow are in respect of the following Boards: Construction; Wool; Electricity Supply Industry; Gas Industry; Water Supply Industry; Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products; Furniture and Timber; Knitting, Lace and Net.

Since March 31 a further Board has been established – the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industrial Training Board – eventually there will be about 30 Boards covering the greater part of industry.

Copies of the reports can be obtained from HMSO, price 1s. 9d.

Mission to Central America, Venezuela and Peru

A TRADE MISSION from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry will visit Latin America this autumn under the leadership of Mr. E. Rowley, of the Bank of London and South America. It is due to leave on September 30 for a six-week visit to Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Peru. The decision to send the mission was taken after consultation with the BNEC Committee for Exports to Latin America.

Interests represented on the mission include banking, engineering consultants, manufacturers and merchants. The range of products offered covers machinery, tools, office and educational equipment, and consumer goods.

British trade mission for Zambia and Malawi

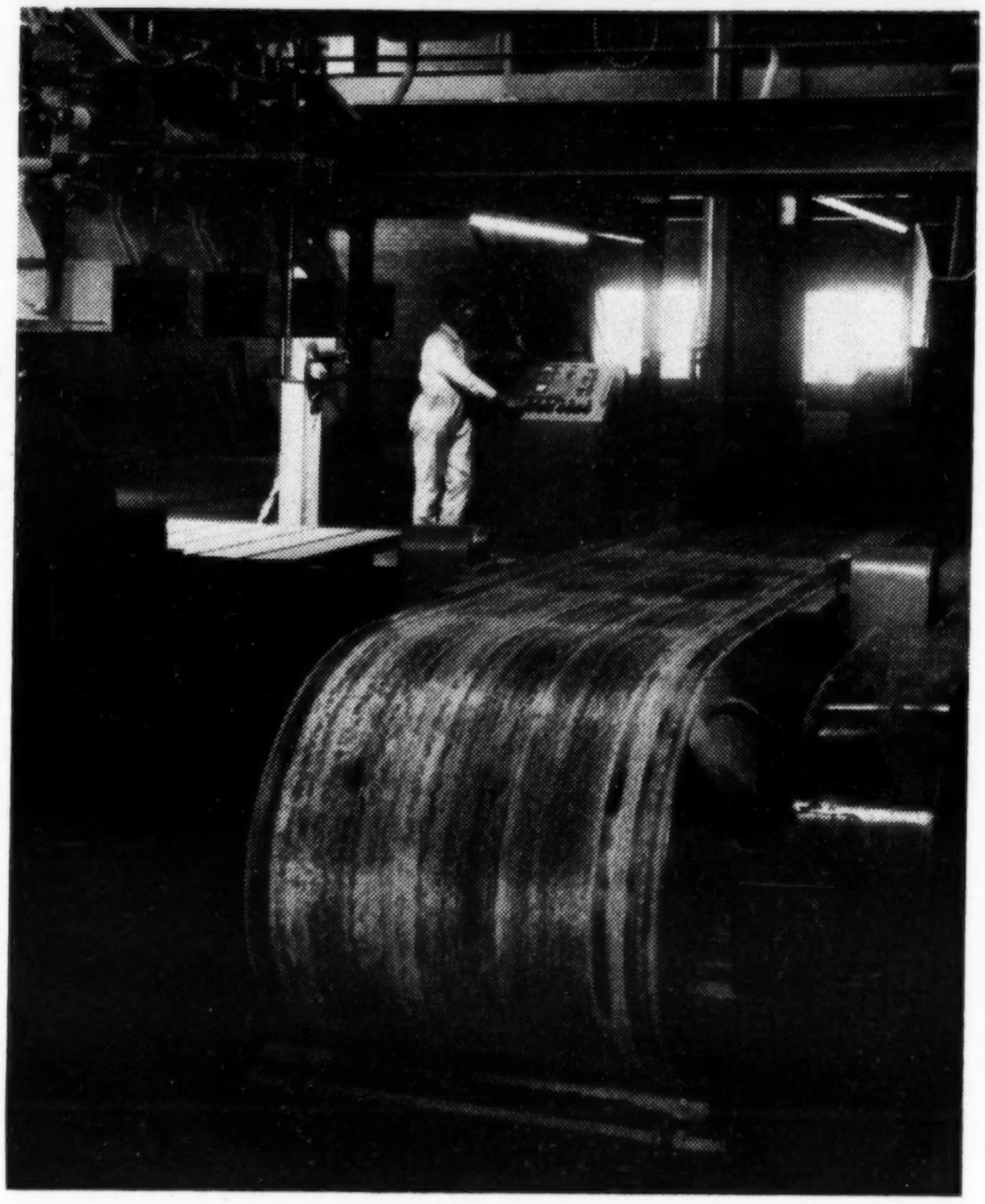
A TRADE MISSION organized by the London Chamber of Commerce left Gatwick on August 4 for a 17-day visit to Zambia and Malawi. The leader of the Mission is Mr. Michael Robson, director of Booker Brothers, McConnell Co. Ltd.

The purpose of the trip is to stimulate further interest amongst Zambia and Malawi businessmen in British products and to establish in a positive way the extent to which British industry can increase its participation in realistic development programmes being undertaken in both countries. The mission hope to create more interest in a wide range of British goods, including vehicle trailers, building construction and materials, agricultural machinery, teleprinter equipment and consumer goods.

166 Japanese master tailors to visit Britain

A PARTY of 166 Japanese master tailors will visit Britain on August 20 and depart on August 23. On Monday, August 22, in the morning the party will split into seven sections, each visiting a London woollen merchant. During the afternoon the whole party will visit the Shoreditch College for the Clothing Industry and that evening the British Tailoring Trade and the International Wool Secretariat will be joint hosts with BNEC Asia at a reception at the National Liberal Club, where they will have an opportunity to meet representatives of the British wool cloth and tailoring trades. On August 23, seven of the party will visit Edinburgh, Selkirk and Huddersfield, before leaving to rejoin the remainder of the party in Berlin en route for Vienna. Japan is one of Britain's best customers for woollen suiting materials, buying more than £5 million worth per annum.

An article on trading with Japan appears on page 387.



An automated brickworks, claimed to be the most modern of its kind, started production recently in the north-west development area. Situated at Blencowe, near Penrith, Cumberland, it is owned by Edenhall Concrete Products Ltd. and situated adjacent to the quarry operated by the Blencowe Lime Company Ltd., from which large quantities of raw material will be drawn. The building in which the plant is housed has been designed to enable production to be doubled at a later stage. Picture shows a stage in the manufacture of concrete facing bricks.

Communications industry goes to Fife

THE ANDREW CORPORATION of Chicago, makers of microwave aerials and feeders in use all over the world, have set up a small sales and assembly unit in Lochgelly, Fife, to serve the European market. The company have taken over temporary premises totalling about 5,000 sq. ft. until a 10,000 sq. ft. factory is built nearby.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal. **Black and white prints:** *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.* **Colour photographs:** *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4

British Airport Authority

Asked if he would publish in the Official Report the directive he had sent to the chairman of the British Airports Authority on the restrictions on investment, the President replied, 'I have issued no such directive. I have, however, consulted the chairman of the British Airports Authority about these reductions in capital expenditure, and he has assured me of the Authority's full co-operation.'

Hotel industry

In reply to a question asking if he would give an assurance that when discussions took place with the hotels industry regarding the new grants to attract tourists to Great Britain, consideration would be given to improving the hotel and catering standards which at present were being offered to tourists and visitors from abroad, the President said, 'Where improved standards at an hotel would result in a significant increase in its overseas earnings, and where the project would require capital expenditure on structural work or on fixed equipment, the project may be eligible for a loan under the development loan scheme which I announced on July 26.'

Board of Trade employees

Asked what was the total number of civil servants employed by his department full-time and part-time, respectively, at the last convenient date; and what increases or decreases these figures represented on the comparable figures for October 1964 and August 1965, the President replied, 'On June 30 the Board of Trade, with the Export Credits Guarantee Department, had 10,665 full-time and 339 part-time staff. This is an increase of 1,440 full-time and 51 part-time staff on October 1964, and an increase of 144 full-time and a decrease of 20 part-time staff on August 1965.'

Overseas earnings

Asked what were the current annual overseas earnings of the United Kingdom from overseas tin mines and rubber plantations, respectively, Mr. Roy Mason replied, 'The information is not available but overseas earnings from agriculture (including plantations) and mining amounted to £27 million and £33 million respectively in 1964, the latest year for which detailed estimates are available. Detailed results of the 1964 inquiry were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 10, 1966.

Advertising expenditure

Asked what was the total spent by the Board of Trade on advertising in the past year; and by what sum he intended to reduce it in the current year as a result of the present economic situation, Mr. Roy Mason replied, 'Expenditure by and on behalf of the Board of Trade in 1965-66 was £195,365, and of the Export Credits Guarantee Department £57,277. The Board of Trade's expenditure will be increased in the current year in order to support measures to strengthen the economy and promote exports. The expenditure of the Exports Credits Guarantee Department will be about the same as last year.'

Protection of horticulture

On being asked if he would examine the proposed new German anti-dumping legislation to see if it would be advantageous to British horticulture to introduce similar legislation for British horticultural protection and take steps to speed the present anti-dumping rules, the President said that the Government had already undertaken to consider seeking wider powers to impose provisional duties.

Overcrowding of Channel packets

The President was asked if he was satisfied that the overcrowding of the Channel packets did not involve breach of the regulations securing safety at sea; and if he would make a statement, Mr. Roy Mason replied, saying that the number of passengers carried in ships on cross-Channel voyages were governed by regulations made under the Merchant Shipping Acts and in accordance with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

Moscow Trade Fair

The President was asked if he would make a statement on the trade benefits to Great Britain resulting from the Moscow Trade Fair which was attended by the Prime Minister this July, indicating the number of orders received by British firms. In reply, Mr. Douglas Jay said that the exhibition had provided an excellent opportunity for British manufacturers to demonstrate their products to Soviet buyers and users. It was too soon to assess how much business would result but exhibits to a value of £1 million had been sold, and Soviet authorities were negotiating contracts with many firms who exhibited.

Shipbuilding Industry Board

On being asked by two Members if he would make a statement as to the appointment and composition of the Shipbuilding Industry Board as proposed by the Geddes Committee, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said that he expected to make a statement before recess. (See page 392.)

'Semi-development areas'

Asked whether he would seek to create an intermediate category of semi-development areas and include East Anglia in it, Mr. George Darling said, 'No, Sir. But in operating the Industrial Development Certificate Control the Board of Trade already differentiate in favour of certain places which are not included in the Development Areas.'

Polish-built trawlers

The President of the Board of Trade was asked if he was aware that British firms had placed orders for trawlers to be built in Poland; what was the amount of British currency to be spent in Poland by building these trawlers abroad; and what steps were taken by the Government to prevent this loss of British currency during the present critical financial position. Mr. Roy Mason replied, saying that he was aware that two British firms had announced a decision to order four trawlers from Poland but that he did not know the prices being quoted. Trawlers were not subject to import restrictions.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5

Balance of Trade

The President was asked if he was aware of the heavy and continuous adverse balance of trade between the United Kingdom and Canada of £251 million, the United States of America of £153 million, the Netherlands of £68 million, Denmark of £67 million, and Belgium of £51 million; and what steps he was taking to reverse the situation disclosed by these figures. The President answered: 'Yes, except that with Belgium we had a surplus, not a deficit, of £52 million. He had kept the House regularly informed of the steps which the Government was taking to increase British exports both by negotiating with other Governments for the reduction of tariffs and other obstacles to trade, and by assisting traders to promote their sales overseas. Surpluses earned by our trade with one country could, of course, as a rule be set off against deficits with others.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8

Replacement of cotton mills

Asked what incentives he proposed to encourage the replacement of former Lancashire cotton mills, both those in use and those vacant and near derelict, by purpose-built modern factories, Mr. George Darling said that he did not contemplate any special measures to assist replacement of these buildings beyond those applicable to industry in general.

Bank holidays

A Member asked if the President was aware of the concern of various travellers associations in view of the impossibility of making forward plans for 1969 because of the lack of knowledge of the dates of the various holidays in this year; whether he was aware that conferences were held at Whitsuntide each year to make such plans; and, in view of the necessity for arranging hotel accommodation and long-distance travel by road, rail and air, when he would announce bank holidays for 1969. Mr. George Darling answered that he did not wish to announce firm dates for bank holidays in 1969 before the autumn of 1967. But as Whit Monday in 1969 was the last Monday of May, he could foresee no need for moving the date of the late spring bank holiday from May 26.

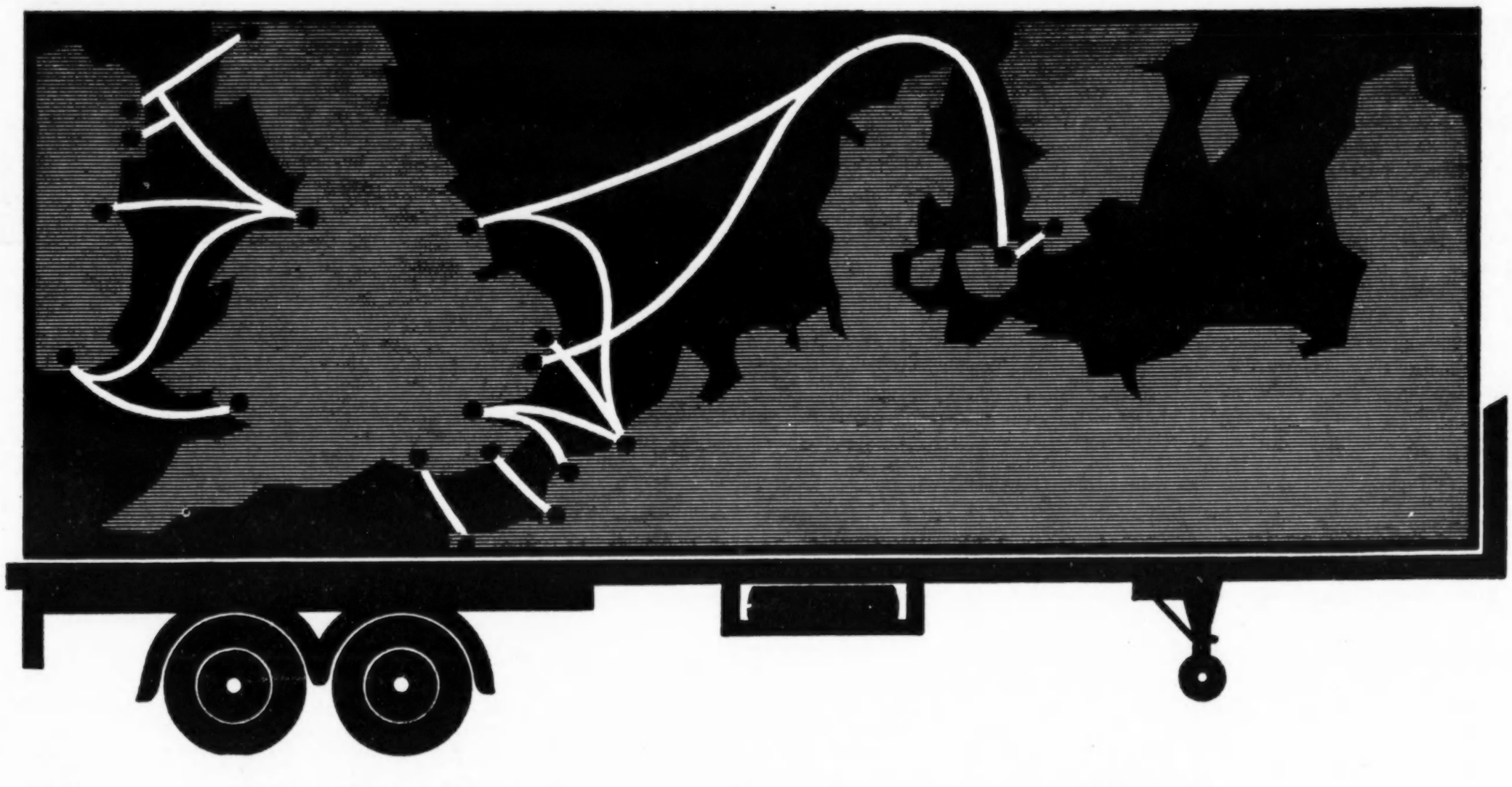
Monopolies Commission report on colour film

The President was asked what stage he had reached in his discussions with the suppliers of colour film on the implementation of the recommendations in the Report by the Monopolies Commission on colour film. His reply is given on page 393.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

routes the trade winds favour



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Agents in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 23 & 24	**Machine tools, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.**	**Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861.)**

Machine tools including a Cincinnati cylindrical grinder 12 in. x 36 in.; Milnes and Bentley 4½ in. and Churchill 'Cub' 6½ in. SS and SC lathes; Dreses 42 in., Richmond 36 in. and Kitchen & Wade 30 in. radial drills; Archdale 54 in. by 14 in. vertical milling machine; Ajax 11 in. bench and Delta 18 in. pillar drills; Wolf and Black & Decker drilling machines and electric drills; Buck & Hickman electric drills and hand presses; Desoutter 'Mighty Atom' drills; Wolf electric hand grinders ½ in. and ⅜ in. spindle; Armstrong-Whitworth pneumatic hammers and pneumatic rotary head cutter 7 in. wheel; Sweeney & Blocksidge and Edwards fly presses; binding, grinding, gas cutting and profile machines; buffing and polishing machines; Jackson centreless polishing machines; Wickstead circular saw 24 in.; impact testing machine; Budenborg gauge testing machine; cylinder boring machines; various lathes.

Clothing and textiles: Greatcoats; raincoats; BD trousers and blouses; khaki drill trousers; boots and shoes; shirts, vests, protective clothing; mats; rugs; carpets; curtains; webbing; kitbags; 6,000 blankets; mattresses; pillows and pillow cases; bedspreads; sheets; towels various; table cloths; mixed rags; old hessian, canvas, rubber, etc.

Miscellaneous stores: Coventry Climax and Conveyancer diesel driven fork lift trucks 4,000 lb. capacity; spares for Stothert & Pitt 3-6 ton diesel electric cranes; 51 tons of engine and generator spares for Lancashire Dynamo/National Gas, Metropolitan Vickers/Bellis Morcom, Crossley Bros., Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Petters and English Electric generating sets; Lister 22 kW static diesel electric generating set 100V; gravity rollers and stands; four-wheeled searchlight trailers; rocket transporters; Meteor engine and gearbox; trailer fire pumps and fire fighting equipment; Rover, Bedford, Austin and Commer 4- and 6-cylinder petrol engines; MT spares; ball races and bearings; batteries; radio and radar spares; tool kits; engineering tools; lifting jacks; wooden packing cases; photographic equipment; telephone and wireless accessories; 8,000 ft. welding metals; water containers; tables various; chests of drawers; bureaux; sideboards; beds; settees; bedside lockers; kitchenware and glassware, etc.

Compasses, binoculars and telescopes including Barr & Stroud 7 X 50 prismatic binoculars in leather cases (some wood); Ross and Ottway 7 X 50 gun sighting monoculars in wood cases; Ottway 7 X 50 high angle gun sighting telescopes in wood cases; Aldis 1 X 21 illuminated gun sighting telescopes; Bell & Howell 621 16 mm. sound cine projectors with speaker and transformer.

Sept. 8 & 9 .	**Miscellaneous stores including: . .**	**Western Command Ordnance Depot, Hereford**	**Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4266.)**

Machine tools; 12 two-wheeled trailers; 10 servicing trolleys; two hand jib cranes; 62 Onan and Coventry Climax generators; Lister and Ford petrol engines; roller conveyors; lifting trucks and jacks; used tyres; Meadow marine engines; metal and wooden pallets; wooden tent bottoms; 5,000 3 ft. metal spikes; tent inners; poles and lines; cordage and rope; MT and aircraft spares; aircraft coolers; wireless and electronic spares; engine cases; miscellaneous tools; paint; 6,500 white and coloured blankets; mattresses; 200 carpets; 180 gymnasium mats; 1,550 Suffolk chairs; 750 stacking chairs; dining, office, folding and other tables; wardrobe and other furniture; greatcoats, battle dress blouses and trousers; ankle boots and shoes and other clothing; scrap canvas, rags and woollens; also a large collection of general stores.

Sept. 14 . (note new date)	**Vehicles, clothing and textiles and miscellaneous stores.**	**Various Depots in Northern Ireland.** (*Sale at the Auctioneer's Belfast premises.*)	**Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, 1. (Tel. Belfast 20233.)**

Vehicles including Austin 'A135' limousine; Landrovers; Austin 'Champs'; Bedford, Austin and Morris trucks; Bedford teleprinter office truck; AEC 'Matador' tractors; Browning lorry mounted 11 ton mobile crane; Fordson 'Major' mechanical shovels; Morris water tanker (200 gallons); BSA motor cycles.

Clothing and textiles: Battle dress blouses and trousers; greatcoats; raincoats; ankle boots and shoes; 14 tons mixed rags, etc.

Miscellaneous including motor transport spares; Land Rover, Daimler and Bedford petrol engines; scrap batteries; 2,000 water containers; cooking ranges, furniture, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (Postal Order only).

By Order of the Secretary of State for Defence

Three steel-framed hangars each approximately 17,000 square feet and ancillary buildings situated at Royal Air Force Station, Hendon, N.W.9, to be sold by public auction by Johnston Evans & Co. on site on Tuesday, September 6, 1966, at 11 a.m.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from our auctioneers: Johnston Evans & Co., 5 Watford Way, Hendon Central, N.W.4. Tel. Hendon 8131; 17 George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Tel. Hyde Park 9561.

SALE BY TENDER

TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING AND FITTINGS

Large quantity of 1½ inch and 2 inch tubular scaffolding (short lengths) and fittings.

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.

Applications for Tender Forms should be made to the Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales (Sales 4ai), Room 430, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. September 8, 1966. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

1966	Description	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 6 .	Electrical switchgear, electric motors, teak sectional flooring, trunking, quantity of rolled steel joists, quantity of 1 in. by ⅛ in. copper earthing tape, approximately 35,000 yds. of electric cable in sizes from ·0225/2 core to ·1/4 core both HV and MV, together with control cable to some of the above showing up to 14 pairs, all as now at and laid at Langtoft (Lincolnshire) R.A.F. Station for removal off site.	Technical Site, Langtoft, R.A.F. Station .	Fox & Vergette, Priestgate, Peterborough. (Tel. Peterborough 4261).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,100	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1961	113	114	121	116	111	100	130	130	138	138	123	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	142	125	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	144	145	132	+177	+ 89	+ 29	+55
1964	125	128	144	139	123	106	155	121	170	184	151	+513	+332	+72	+47
1965	128	132	152	147	125	108	160	132	168	189	157	+311	+199	+19	+57
1964															
3rd quarter	124	128	146	139	123	106	157	121	179	184	153	+137	+ 77	+19	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	143	125	107	160	128	177	189	156	+108	+ 50	+30	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	146	127	108	162	138	168	191	158	+ 61	+ 49	—10	+12
2nd quarter	127	131	151	145	123	107	159	127	172	184	159	+ 95	+ 83	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	127	132	153	148	124	108	158	131	160	189	155	+117	+ 71	+21	+20
4th quarter	129	133	155	151	126	109	161	130	170	193	157	+ 38	— 4	+13	+18
1966															
1st quarter	130	134	162	155	130	110	162	137	165	183	165	+ 82	+ 58	N/C	+17
2nd quarter						110									
1965 December		134				109									
1966															
January		134				110									
February		133				109									
March		135				110									
April		134*				110									
May		133*				111									
June						109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults			IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices													
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	148	136	—406
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	+44	..	150	145	—136
1964														
3rd quarter	154	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—124
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 18
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 70
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	— 56
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	255	—29	—34	153	151	+ 8
1966														
1st quarter	164	122*	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	260	+ 5	— 5	159	153	— 39
2nd quarter			137·0	+3·8	116·8*	133·0*	168·1	282	295	+35	+33	155	146	
1965 December	165	121	134·1	+4·5	111·9	130·7	162·6	304	246	— 7	—11	153	155	..
1966														
January	165	122*	134·3	+4·4	113·0	130·9	165·0	285	245	— 1	— 1	158	146	..
February	165	121*	134·4	+4·5	114·1	131·3	165·4	277	260	+15	+ 6	159	159	..
March	164	122*	134·7	+4·3	113·9	131·9	167·2	274	274	+14	+10	158	153	..
April	164*	123*	136·3	+3·6	116·2	132·7	167·8	279	289	+15	+14	157	153	
May	163*	127*	137·2	+3·9	117·1	133·1	167·8	277	296	+ 7	+ 9	163	155	
June			137·6	+3·9	117·0*	133·3*	168·7	290	300	+ 4	+13	146	128	
July					116·6*	133·5*		305	296	— 4	+ 3			

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

UK OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

Unit Value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN JUNE the overall export unit value index increased by ½ per cent to 113, and with no change in the overall import unit value index at 110 the terms of trade rose to 103 (1961=100).

Although the overall import unit value index was unchanged, the index for food, beverages and tobacco fell by nearly 1 per cent due mainly to lower average values of imported unmanufactured tobacco; the fuels index also fell by 1½ per cent. These falls were offset by an increase of 1½ per cent in the manufactured goods index, due principally to increased average values of imported copper. The index for basic materials was unchanged.

Both the indices for exports of non-manufactured and manufactured goods increased by ½ per cent. The major part of this rise in the manufactured goods class was in the other manufactured goods category, although there was also an increase of ½ per cent in the textile index. The indices for metals, chemicals and machinery and transport equipment showed little change.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

The seamen's strike, in operation from mid-May to the end of June, has reduced the volume of trade in June. Imports and exports were both delayed, with the volume of exports being rather more affected than that of imports.

Imports in the second quarter were 3½ per cent less in volume, on a seasonally adjusted basis, than in the first quarter of this year, and rather less than 1 per cent lower than in the second half of last year, but these comparisons mainly reflect the low June total. Imports generally have been higher this year with a rise in the first quarter after a period of little change in the second half of 1965. In the first five months of this year they were 2½ per cent more in volume than in the second half of last, with marked increases in manufactured goods and fuels, but lower imports by volume of food, drink and tobacco and of basic materials, both of which continued to decline.

The temporary shortfall of exports in June is likely to be made good during the next few months. The low June figures affect the volume estimates for the second quarter, which shows the total as 6 per cent less (seasonally adjusted) than they were in the first quarter of this year. In the five months January to May, before the strike affected the figures, exports increased in volume by more than 3½ per cent over the average for last year.

The volume of exports of manufactured goods was 3 per cent higher in the first five months of this year than the average for last year. Within the total, exports of machinery and transport equipment increased in the first five months by nearly 6 per cent, compared with the average for 1965; there was a rise of 8 per cent in the miscellaneous manufactured goods category (which includes the erratic series for precious stones) and exports of chemicals increased by 3 per cent. Exports of textiles fell by 7 per cent and of metals by 6 per cent.

Exports of non-manufactured goods were 9 per cent higher in January to May than the average rate for 1965. The main increase was in food, drink and tobacco, though fuel exports were also sharply up.

Note: This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

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United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers

TABLE 1 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								
								Manufactured Goods						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other	(1) TERMS OF TRADE
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
Weights . . .	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1955 . . .	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956 . . .	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957 . . .	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958 . . .	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959 . . .	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960 . . .	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962 . . .	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963 . . .	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964 . . .	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1965 . . .	107	113	102	90	109	108	104	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
1964 1st quarter .	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter .	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter .	106	113	103	94	106	106	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1965 1st quarter .	107	115	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	109	111	109	106	100
2nd quarter .	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
3rd quarter .	106	112	102	90	109	109	103	110	105	108	114	110	109	102
4th quarter .	107	113	102	89	110	109	103	111	105	109	114	111	110	102
1966 1st quarter .	108	113	104	88	112	111	104	112	105	110	118	112	111	102
2nd quarter .	110	117	105	87	114	113	105	114	108	111	121	114	113	102
1964 January . .	106	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	104	99
February .	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
March . .	107	117	102	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	98
April . .	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	99
May . .	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	104	99
June . .	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	105	100
July . .	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	106	101	108	106	108	105	100
August . .	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	106	101	107	107	107	106	100
September .	106	111	102	94	106	107	107	107	101	108	108	108	106	101
October .	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	106	100
November .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	106	100
December .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	109	111	108	105	100
1965 January . .	108	116	102	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100
February .	107	114	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	110	111	109	106	101
March . .	107	114	101	93	108	108	106	108	104	110	111	109	107	101
April . .	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
May . .	107	115	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	107	101
June . .	107	113	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	110	113	109	108	101
July . .	106	111	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
August . .	106	111	102	90	109	109	103	110	104	109	113	110	109	102
September .	107	112	103	90	109	109	102	110	105	108	114	110	110	102
October .	107	112	103	89	110	109	102	110	105	109	114	111	110	102
November .	107	113	102	89	111	109	102	110	105	108	115	111	110	102
December .	107	113	103	88	110	110	103	111	105	109	114	111	111	102
1966 January . .	107	112	103	89	112	110	104	111	105	109	116	112	111	103
February .	108	113	104	89	112	111	105	112	105	110	117	112	112	102
March . .	109	115	104	88	114	112	105	113	106	111	120	113	112	102
April . .	110	116	104	88	114	112	105	113	108	110	120	113	113	102
May . .	110	118	105	87	113	112	104	114	108	111	121	114	111	102
June . .	110	117	105	85	115	113	105	114	108	112	121	114	114	103

(1) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers

TABLE 2 (1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1955	80	88	102	75	62	87	85	85	65	135	86	82	87
1956	80	90	99	71	62	91	89	91	69	129	97	89	87
1957	83	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	87
1958	84	98	92	76	67	89	88	89	71	109	93	90	84
1959	90	98	98	88	76	93	90	92	81	109	99	92	89
1960	101	100	107	96	100	97	92	97	93	109	98	97	93
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	102
1963	107	102	101	120	112	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	115	111	126	105	102	107	123
1965	120	102	108	142	137	117	121	116	130	104	109	114	128
Unadjusted													
1964 1st quarter . . .	119	106	107	126	136	113	115	114	125	106	102	115	116
2nd quarter . . .	121	103	109	133	143	115	116	115	127	109	109	113	125
3rd quarter . . .	116	103	105	127	133	102	104	102	123	99	96	95	119
4th quarter . . .	121	107	113	130	135	116	127	113	130	109	107	107	131
1965 1st quarter . . .	116	96	107	147	128	112	111	112	129	103	101	110	123
2nd quarter . . .	121	101	109	141	142	119	117	120	134	105	115	118	131
3rd quarter . . .	120	104	109	133	137	113	121	112	127	104	106	108	122
4th quarter . . .	123	109	106	146	141	124	134	122	132	104	113	120	138
1966 1st quarter . . .	128	105	105	155	154	123	130	123	134	98	102	125	139
2nd quarter . . .	123	98	98	151	152	116	121	116	131	91	100	118	123
1965 June	120	100	111	138	141	119	122	119	129	99	114	118	130
July	125	104	112	142	147	124	119	126	137	113	122	124	135
August . . .	114	102	106	125	126	106	107	105	117	94	96	102	122
September . . .	121	105	109	132	139	109	138	104	128	104	100	100	108
October . . .	121	106	105	130	145	116	129	115	130	103	113	110	125
November . . .	124	116	104	142	139	132	143	131	140	107	118	131	148
December . . .	125	105	109	167	139	123	130	120	124	102	108	118	140
1966 January . . .	131	107	109	146	156	111	111	111	123	90	95	109	130
February . . .	118	97	95	153	140	121	132	120	132	97	104	120	136
March	135	111	111	164	165	138	148	137	147	108	106	145	149
April	122	97	95	156	152	111	115	111	122	92	97	110	130
May	125	100	97	159	156	127	133	128	148	96	110	136	117
June	121	98	103	138	149	108	113	108	124	86	94	108	121
Seasonally adjusted													
1964 1st quarter . . .	*117*	*103*	*107*	*124*	*134*	*113*	*116*	*112*	*123*	*103*	*101*	*112*	*120*
2nd quarter . . .	*120*	*102*	*108*	*130*	*140*	*111*	*117*	*110*	*123*	*107*	*104*	*105*	*124*
3rd quarter . . .	*120*	*108*	*105*	*125*	*138*	*109*	*110*	*109*	*129*	*104*	*103*	*104*	*121*
4th quarter . . .	*119*	*103*	*110*	*132*	*134*	*113*	*119*	*113*	*130*	*107*	*102*	*109*	*125*
1965 1st quarter . . .	*114*	*93*	*108*	*145*	*125*	*115*	*116*	*115*	*130*	*104*	*105*	*111*	*132*
2nd quarter . . .	*120*	*101*	*109*	*140*	*139*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*128*	*102*	*108*	*108*	*129*
3rd quarter . . .	*123*	*108*	*108*	*133*	*142*	*118*	*126*	*117*	*130*	*106*	*112*	*115*	*122*
4th quarter . . .	*122*	*106*	*105*	*148*	*141*	*121*	*126*	*121*	*131*	*103*	*110*	*122*	*131*
1966 1st quarter . . .	*126*	*104*	*106*	*153*	*149*	*122*	*132*	*121*	*131*	*97*	*102*	*120*	*142*
2nd quarter . . .	*122*	*99*	*99*	*149*	*149*	*114*	*124*	*113*	*130*	*93*	*98*	*112*	*127*
1965 June	*118*	*99*	*106*	*138*	*137*	*111*	*118*	*110*	*122*	*96*	*107*	*106*	*125*
July	*123*	*104*	*109*	*141*	*143*	*124*	*128*	*123*	*135*	*111*	*121*	*120*	*131*
August	*126*	*118*	*109*	*133*	*145*	*116*	*114*	*116*	*126*	*99*	*109*	*116*	*126*
September . . .	*119*	*103*	*107*	*125*	*139*	*115*	*136*	*112*	*130*	*108*	*107*	*110*	*109*
October . . .	*120*	*103*	*106*	*135*	*141*	*116*	*122*	*116*	*131*	*104*	*112*	*115*	*120*
November . . .	*124*	*113*	*104*	*145*	*139*	*122*	*124*	*123*	*134*	*99*	*107*	*125*	*133*
December . . .	*122*	*103*	*103*	*165*	*143*	*125*	*132*	*124*	*129*	*105*	*111*	*125*	*141*
1966 January . . .	*127*	*106*	*103*	*143*	*150*	*117*	*119*	*115*	*128*	*95*	*101*	*110*	*144*
February . . .	*127*	*104*	*107*	*165*	*148*	*127*	*140*	*127*	*137*	*102*	*111*	*126*	*147*
March	*124*	*100*	*108*	*150*	*148*	*121*	*135*	*120*	*128*	*93*	*95*	*124*	*136*
April	*123*	*98*	*100*	*155*	*152*	*120*	*131*	*119*	*133*	*100*	*103*	*116*	*146*
May	*127*	*103*	*102*	*160*	*154*	*122*	*132*	*121*	*140*	*94*	*104*	*126*	*120*
June	*114*	*94*	*95*	*133*	*140*	*100*	*109*	*99*	*118*	*84*	*87*	*95*	*116*

National food survey: household food consumption

THIS IS the first of a series of summary reports designed to present the most recent quarterly estimates of food consumption obtained by the National Food Survey, a continuous consumer inquiry which is conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food throughout Great Britain(1). Particulars of the sampling scheme and the technique of the survey are to be found in the detailed Annual Reports of the National Food Survey Committee(2). Some additional analyses are published in the Monthly Digest of Statistics.

Average household food expenditure in the first quarter of 1966 was estimated to be 34s. 11d. per person per week, the same as in the previous quarter (but excluding Christmas) and 1s. 8d. (4.9 per cent) more than in the first quarter of 1965. Nearly half of the latter increase can be attributed to changes in the quantity and pattern of household food consumption, and the remainder to the rise in food prices over the year, particularly those for eggs, bread, beef and milk.

Table 1 shows estimates of average household consumption per person per week for some 50 food items in the first quarter of 1966, together with estimates for earlier periods. Average domestic consumption of liquid milk (including welfare and school milk) increased slightly to 4.95 pints per person per week; during the previous two years it had remained fairly steady at about 4.85 pints per person per week. The upward trends of cheese and butter consumption were not continued in the early months of 1966; average consumption of margarine also fell, and at 2.81 oz. per person per week, was at its lowest level for many years. Purchases of eggs were higher than a year earlier despite a rise of 12 per cent in average prices. Consumption of beef was slightly higher than a year earlier averaging 8.72 oz. per person per week, but this was offset by a decrease in mutton and lamb. Consumption of pork was well maintained at just under three ounces, and that of poultry continued its upward trend. There was some further displacement of fresh and processed fish by quick frozen fish and fish products. Purchases of quick frozen vegetables showed a marked increase, while compared with a year earlier consumption of other vegetables showed a decline. Consumption of all types of fruit except apples was greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. Bread consumption continued to decline, averaging just under 38 oz. per person per week or 6 per cent less than a year earlier, the principal decrease being in white bread. Purchases of tea were about a tenth of an ounce less than a year earlier but consumption of instant coffee continued to expand. Canned soup is another convenience food which has shown steady progress in recent years.

Table 2 shows the extent to which estimated calorie, protein and calcium intakes met the allowances (recognized as particularly generous for the latter two nutrients) recommended by the British Medical Association, both in the average household and in families of different size and composition. As these figures are not considered satisfactory for comparisons over periods as short as a quarter, annual estimates are given for the years 1964 and 1965 and these will be brought up to date at six-monthly intervals.

The percentage adequacy of protein intake in 1965 in the average household showed a slight rise above the 1964 level as the result of an increase in meat consumption (all meat and meat products taken together) and despite a fall in bread consumption. Among the largest families, which habitually show lower than average percentage adequacy figures for protein and calcium, those with three children showed a slight protein increase as the result of greater consumption of meat, milk and bread. In families with children and adolescents, on the other hand, a small decrease in protein occurred, reflecting a reduced consumption of milk and bread. The percentage adequacy for calcium in the three-child families showed some increase, and this was again due to a rise in the consumption of milk and bread, while in families with children and adolescents a slight decline was attributable to a reduced consumption of the same two foods.

(1) The fieldwork of the survey is normally carried on continuously throughout the year except for a break of about 10 days at Christmas.

(2) Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1963 HMSO 1965.

Table 1. Estimates of average household food consumption

oz. per person per week (a

	Year 1964	Year 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966
Total Domestic Food Expenditure	33s. 0d.	34s. 5d.	33s. 3d.	34s. 11d.	34s. 11d.
Liquid milk (pints)	4·85	4·85	4·85	4·87	4·95
Other milk (eq. pints)	0·29	0·31	0·30	0·34	0·32
Cheese	3·17	3·20	3·07	3·33	2·99
Butter	5·98	6·10	5·89	6·34	5·97
Margarine	3·35	3·04	3·07	3·04	2·81
Lard and compound cooking fat	2·12	2·12	2·26	2·22	2·12
Eggs: purchases (number)	4·40	4·47	4·47	4·39	4·63
consumption (number)	4·73	4·78	4·78	4·67	4·88
Preserves	2·96	2·99	3·05	3·01	2·96
Sugar	17·37	17·56	17·14	18·18	16·68
Beef and veal	8·53	8·08	8·62	8·36	8·72
Mutton and lamb	6·30	5·90	5·93	5·81	5·78
Pork	2·33	2·80	2·92	3·01	2·92
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5·32	5·43	5·32	5·24	5·41
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0·94	0·89	0·76	0·88	0·82
Poultry and cooked chicken	2·82	3·51	3·39	3·58	4·03
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0·71	0·68	0·60	0·64	0·63
Other canned meat	2·13	2·24	2·07	2·27	1·86
Offals	1·47	1·40	1·59	1·56	1·59
Sausages, uncooked	3·70	3·72	3·93	3·78	3·82
Other meat products: meat pies (b)	2·36	2·35	2·40	2·43	0·70
Other meat products: other (b)					1·72
Fish, fresh and processed	4·49	4·32	4·46	4·34	4·33
Canned fish	0·83	0·80	0·73	0·72	0·74
Fish and fish products, quick frozen	0·62	0·65	0·62	0·67	0·78
Fresh green vegetables	13·84	14·31	10·95	13·79	10·86
Other fresh vegetables	10·43	10·39	11·70	12·73	10·80
Quick frozen vegetables	0·96	0·97	1·00	0·92	1·28
Canned peas	3·09	2·95	3·21	2·84	2·93
Canned beans	3·10	3·22	3·31	3·20	3·18
Potatoes: purchases	48·14	48·38	53·23	51·66	52·18
consumption	54·11	53·24	56·80	57·52	56·39
Citrus fruit	4·37	4·32	5·78	3·61	6·30
Bananas	3·31	3·56	3·16	3·51	3·28
Apples	7·07	7·36	7·23	9·29	7·02
Fresh tomatoes	4·22	3·92	1·98	3·59	2·08
All other fresh fruit	3·60	3·54	1·07	3·01	1·77
Canned fruit	5·74	5·58	5·10	5·22	5·20
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1·17	1·18	0·96	2·04	0·98
Flour	6·07	6·09	5·92	6·88	6·24
White bread	36·03	34·32	34·36	33·02	32·06
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	3·22	3·53	3·35	3·78	3·44
Other bread	2·72	2·75	2·75	2·68	2·57
Buns, scones and teacakes	1·58	1·88	1·93	1·95	1·94
Cakes and pastries	4·87	4·82	4·50	4·71	4·77
Chocolate biscuits	0·96	1·07	1·00	1·15	0·94
Other biscuits	4·77	4·76	4·51	4·82	4·38
Breakfast cereals	2·02	1·97	1·69	1·89	1·89
Oatmeal and oat products	0·96	0·99	1·23	1·30	0·90
Canned milk puddings (c)	1·54	1·54	1·61	1·60	1·53
Tea	2·69	2·61	2·68	2·59	2·57
Instant coffee	0·23	0·26	0·23	0·31	0·32
Canned soups	2·67	3·00	3·59	3·48	4·02
Pickles and sauces	1·11	1·15	1·12	1·26	1·13

(a) Except where otherwise stated. (b) Not available as separate items before 1966. (c) Figures prior to 1966 relate to all puddings.

Table 2. Average intake of Calories, Protein and Calcium, in 1964 and 1965 in different types of family (as a percentage of recommended allowances)

	Calories		Protein		Calcium	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
All households	108	108	104	105	108	109
Households with one man and one woman and:						
One child	114	113	112	112	118	114
Two children	108	111	102	105	104	106
Three children	104	105	95	97	94	97
Four or more children	101	100	90	89	87	86
Adolescents	106	105	100	100	111	109
Children and adolescents	100	98	89	87	95	93
Other households with:						
Children	102	99	95	94	97	96

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Slower rise in prices

PRICES OF MATERIALS and fuel used in manufacturing industry were little changed in July. The rise in these prices which began in the third quarter of last year has slowed down in recent months and shows signs of levelling off. This slowing down reflects the flattening in the index for the non-food sector which in fact showed a reduction in July. The index for the food sector, which has fluctuated only narrowly since January, increased by nearly 1 per cent in July under the impact of dearer imported cereals and raw sugar.

Output prices for all manufactured goods rose a little further in July. The provisional index for the food manufacturing industries was unchanged from the previous month and continued at a level marginally above the average for the second quarter. The index for home market sales of industries other than food, drink and tobacco showed another slight increase but the rise during the past three months, on the basis of information so far received, has been at a slower rate than during the earlier part of the year. It is, however, too early to say whether this marks a real change from the earlier trend. The increase in the duties charged on some items (mainly beer, wines and spirits and hydrocarbon oils), which took place in the latter part of the month, had little effect on the July figures and is unlikely to more than marginally affect future months.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

There were small increases in July in most of the index numbers for the broad groups of non-food manufacturing industries. Significant features were the slowing down in the rate of increase in the index for electrical machinery and a halt to the rise in the index for mechanical engineering; both these index numbers had increased rapidly in the first half of the year largely under the influence of the sharp rise in copper prices. Prices of materials used in construction and house building continued to rise but at a slower rate.

The reduction in the overall index for the non-food sector was mainly attributable to the fall in prices of some imported materials, e.g. copper and rubber. The index numbers for the broad groups of industries within the non-food sector, however, include prices of many semi- or intermediate products of the manufacturing sector and reflect, therefore, the prices of materials imported at an earlier date as well as movements in other costs, e.g. labour and overheads.

Output of broad sectors of industry

Although the provisional index for the output prices of the food sector remained unchanged from the previous month there were increases in several products including, in particular, sugar. These were offset, however, by falls in prices for other products including chocolate confectionery. In the non-food sector there were marginal rises in each of the provisional index numbers for the broad groups of industries with the exception of the textiles industries which remained unchanged from the previous two months.

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1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1965			1966		1965		1966						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	107·6	106·9	108·1	110·2	112·4*	106·8	108·9	110·0	110·4	110·3	112·0	112·6	112·5*	112·6*
	Basic materials	103·2	102·3	103·5	105·8	107·3*	102·3	104·1	105·6	105·9	105·9	106·9	107·6	107·4*	107·5*
	Fuel	141·1	141·8	143·4	144·1	151·4*	141·7	143·8	143·8	144·5	144·1	151·4	151·4	151·4*	151·4*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	110·9	110·5	111·5	113·7	116·8*	110·5	111·9	113·0	114·1	113·9	116·2	117·1	117·0*	116·7*
	Basic materials other than fuel	105·7	105·0	106·0	108·3	110·7*	105·1	106·4	107·6	108·8	108·7	110·0	111·1	111·0*	110·6*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	102·2	100·3	102·0	103·9	103·6*	100·3	103·4	104·6	103·5	103·5	103·6	103·8	103·5*	104·4*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	118·1	117·1	116·9	117·1	117·3*	118·1	117·0	117·3	117·4	116·8	117·4	117·5	116·9*	117·5*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	140·4	140·6	142·5	146·6	151·8*	140·4	143·4	145·0	147·1	147·6	151·1	151·9	152·3*	152·2*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	130·8	131·2	133·8	139·0	146·6*	131·1	135·1	137·2	139·7	140·1	144·4	146·9	148·4*	148·9*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	93·8	94·3	96·3	96·6	98·8*	94·2	96·7	96·0	96·3	97·7	98·9	98·8	98·8*	98·9*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	119·8	120·3	120·6	121·0	122·0*	120·3	120·8	120·8	121·0	121·2	121·8	122·0	122·3*	122·5*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	115·0	115·2	113·3	113·2	114·7*	115·4	112·7	113·0	113·2	113·3	114·5	114·8	114·8*	114·7*
Order XVII	Construction materials	130·0	130·9	131·4	131·9	134·2*	130·8	131·6	131·5	131·9	132·4	133·8	134·2	134·5*	134·5*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	131·5	132·2	132·6	133·3	134·9*	132·1	132·8	132·8	133·2	133·8	134·6	135·0	135·4*	135·8*

*Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1965			1966		1965		1966						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	128·4	129·1	129·7	130·9	132·2*	128·8	130·2	130·3	131·0	131·4	131·9	132·3	132·4*	132·5*
	Home market sales	129·8	130·4	130·9	131·8	133·1*	130·2	131·3	131·4	131·8	132·3	132·8	133·1	133·3*	133·4*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	127·7	128·6	129·3	130·5	132·1*	128·2	129·5	129·8	130·6	131·1	131·8	132·2	132·4*	132·5*
	Home market sales	129·2	129·9	130·5	131·4	133·0*	129·6	130·7	130·9	131·3	131·9	132·7	133·1	133·3*	133·5*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	120·3	120·1	121·1	122·3	123·4*	120·2	122·4	121·7	122·5	122·7	123·0	123·5	123·6*	123·6*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	108·3	108·1	108·0	108·9	108·9*	108·1	108·0	108·4	109·0	109·3	109·1	109·0	108·8*	109·0*
	Home market sales	109·7	109·3	109·2	109·9	109·8*	109·4	109·3	109·7	110·0	110·1	110·0	109·9	109·6*	109·9*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	131·7	132·2	132·1	132·5	136·3*	132·1	132·3	132·4	132·6	132·4	136·2	136·3	136·3*	136·3*
	Home market sales	136·7	137·2	137·1	137·2	142·1*	137·2	137·1	137·1	137·2	137·2	141·8	142·1	142·3*	142·4*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	111·7	111·3	112·0	112·9	113·5*	111·3	111·8	112·4	112·8	113·4	112·9	113·7	114·1*	114·1*
	Home market sales	109·8	110·2	111·0	111·4	112·0*	109·8	111·1	111·2	111·3	111·5	111·9	112·1	112·1*	112·1*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	115·1	115·7	116·3	117·3	118·7*	115·6	116·6	117·2	117·3	117·6	118·6	118·7	118·9*	119·0*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	121·7	122·9	123·5	124·3	125·0*	122·4	123·7	124·1	124·3	124·6	124·9	125·0	125·1*	125·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	118·7	118·6	119·0	119·9	120·4*	118·6	119·4	119·6	120·0	120·1	120·3	120·5	120·4*	120·5*
Order XVI	New construction‡	133	134	136	139	140*		136			139			140*	

*Provisional figure. ‡Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

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3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, 1966. (monthly averages)

	1965	1966			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Coal†	152·0	158·6	169·4	169·4*	169·4*
Slates	183·9	183·9	183·9	183·9	183·9
Salt	110·7	111·0	110·6	110·6	110·6
Flour	117·3	117·3	117·3	119·4	120·5
Sugar, refined	109·4	118·5	111·2	108·3	110·2
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	111·1	111·1	111·3	111·6	111·3*
Beer	126·9	127·7	128·1	128·1*	128·1*
Tobacco and cigarettes	154·6	154·6	154·6	154·6	154·6
Hard coke	177·0	177·0	186·5	186·5	186·5*
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7	125·8
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	139·6
Lubricating oils and greases	128·9	130·0	130·0	130·0*	131·9*
General chemicals	100·7	101·6	103·1	103·2*	103·2*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	64·1	62·7	57·8	57·8*	57· 8*
Pharmaceutical preparations	101·6	101·9	102·5	102·5*	102·6*
Toilet preparations	142·1	143·8	147·3	147·4*	148·1*
Paint for building and decorating	116·3	116·1	116·7	116·7	116·8*
Soap	155·5	154·7	154·7	154·7*	154·7*
Soapless detergents	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4*	106·4*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	74·9	74·5	74·5	74·5*	74·6*
Steel sheets	135·5	135·2	140·5	140·5	140·5
Tinplate	127·2	127·2	131·7	131·7	131·7
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	136·5	136·6	141·5	141·5	141·5*
Steel tubes	144·3	144·2	149·4	151·3	151·7
Iron castings	149·6	150·9	155·4	155·5	155·6*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	145·2	145·2	151·9	151·9	151·9
Rolled	136·3	136·3	142·2	142·2	142·2
Castings	144·1	144·1	150·7	152·8	152·8
Forgings	138·3	138·3	138·3	138·3*	138·3*
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	134·7	194·4	197·5	195·2	189·1
Photographic paper and films, etc.	126·0	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4
Spectacles, etc.	130·2	140·4	140·4	140·4	140·4
Dental goods	142·0	142·7	143·1	144·0	145·0*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	146·5	146·5	146·5
Domestic electrical appliances	101·9	101·8	102·8	102·9	103·1*
Perambulators, etc.	128·0	128·0	130·5	130·5*	130·5*
Tools and implements	151·4	152·5	155·8	156·2	156·3

	1965	1966			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cutlery	136·1	136·1	138·5	138·5	139·0*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	140·3	140·8	147·8	147·8	149·1*
Spoons and forks	157·9	159·2	165·8	165·8*	165·8*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3
Domestic hollow-ware	158·0	164·2	170·5	169·4	169·4
Domestic gas appliances	113·2	113·5	113·5	113·5	113·5
Cotton yarn	98·2	98·0	98·8	99·3	99·5*
Spun rayon yarn	108·3	104·0	103·3	103·3*	103·3*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	126·3	125·1	127·6	127·6	127·6*
Cotton cloth	106·3	107·0	107·0	107·3	107·3*
Linen	130·9	136·0	137·2	137·2	137·2*
Rayon and acetate fabric	120·9	120·8	121·0	121·0	121·0*
Wool tops	79·9	79·6	82·6	‡83·1	83·1
Worsted yarns	92·1	96·5	98·0	98·5	98·5*
Harris tweed	108·3	111·8	115·3	115·3	115·3*
Serge cloth	98·0	102·0	103·6	103·7	103·7*
Jute yarn	128·9	130·7	134·2	134·2	134·2*
Jute piece-goods	132·1	136·4	141·9	141·9	141·9*
Rope, twine and net	122·1	119·7	119·6	119·5	119·5*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	101·7	101·6	102·0	102·3*	102·1*
Carpets and rugs	127·8	§128·4	130·8	130·9*	130·9*
Canvas goods and sacks	109·0	117·5	122·2	120·3	120·3*
Leather for footwear	111·9	120·4	127·1	127·3*	127·3*
Travel goods	127·8	131·0	136·2	136·8	136·8*
Made-up clothing	115·1	116·4	117·6	117·7*	117·8*
Weatherproof outerwear	104·7	105·7	106·2	106·9*	106·9*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	117·8	118·7	119·3	119·5*	119·5*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	111·6	115·3	117·0	117·3*	117·3*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	113·3	113·9	114·8	114·2*	114·2*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	114·9	116·6	119·8	120·0	120·0
Refractory goods, including bricks	149·8	150·0	150·3	150·3	150·3
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	133·5	133·4	134·4	134·5*	134·5*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	140·5	140·2	141·2	141·6*	141·6*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	119·3	119·3	120·0	120·0	120·0
Electrical porcelain	132·8	137·6	137·6	137·6*	137·6*
Domestic china and earthenware	148·1	151·0	152·9	154·3	155·3*
Glass (other than containers)	136·9	138·0	140·8	142·7*	142·7*
Glass containers	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month. § Revised figures in this series are Feb. = 128·5 Mar. = 129·0 and Apl. = 129·0.
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3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1965	1966			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cement, delivered	129·6	128·0	128·0	128·0	128·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1*
Cast stone and cast concrete products	118·2	118·9	118·9	118·9*	118·9*
Home-grown hardwood	107·1	106·8	107·5	107·4*	107·6*
Domestic furniture	124·0	126·8	126·9	126·9*	127·1*
Bedding, etc.	118·3	121·3	121·3	121·3*	121·3*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	124·9	127·3	129·1	129·1*	129·1*
Paper and board	115·1	115·1	115·4	115·4*	115·5*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	119·9	122·6	123·0	123·0*	123·0*
Wallpaper	§123·8	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0
Paper bags	123·2	123·2	124·5	123·3	123·3*
Manufactured stationery	123·7	124·1	128·0	128·0*	128·0*
Other manufactures of paper and board	112·1	111·8	114·4	114·4*	114·4*
Rubber tyres and tubes	127·0	130·0	130·0	130·0	130·0*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	121·6	122·2	122·4	122·4*	122·8*
Rubber footwear	135·0	135·0	135·4	135·4	135·4
Linoleum and felt base	142·0	142·4	150·8	151·4	151·4*
Brushes and brooms	142·8	143·7	145·1	145·1*	145·3*
Toys and games	127·1	131·1	131·4	131·7*	131·7*
Sports equipment	137·2	143·9	143·9	143·9*	143·9*
Pens and pencils	115·6	116·0	116·0	116·0*	116·0*
Other stationers' goods	133·4	133·4	133·4	133·4	136·2*
Plastic mouldings	105·9	105·8	105·9	106·8*	106·6*

* Provisional figure. § Revised figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1965	1966			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Hides and skins	97·5	115·7	142·8	141·3*	142·4*
Imported	105·6	126·0	157·8	154·5	154·5*
Native	85·4	100·3	120·1	120·3*	124·2*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	165·4	244·9	242·7	247·4	228·7
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	102·2	113·3	98·5	97·5	99·1
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	200·1	197·9	185·9	177·5	177·2
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	143·9	140·3	125·2	125·9	122·7
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	112·8	108·4	100·8	102·6	101·6
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	126·0	106·8	98·8	98·3	99·4
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	100·0	86·9	99·7	105·0	98·8
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	66·2	64·1	71·6	72·3	71·3
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	102·7	103·3	102·1	98·8	96·4
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	82·0	104·7	104·7	104·7	139·7
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	156·9	157·9	161·2	160·9	160·9*
Cotton, raw	70·5	69·7	68·5	68·9	68·7*
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee	141·3	154·6	170·9	160·9	160·9*
Jute, raw, 'Export Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	142·5	147·3	167·2	164·3	164·3*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	132·2	153·9	144·0	150·1*	155·9*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	106·9	98·0	98·0	98·0	98·0
Wool, raw	79·2	82·5	87·1	87·1	87·1*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	93·4	88·9	89·7	89·7*	89·7*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	79·6	86·2	90·7	90·7	90·7*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	72·7	77·7	83·7	83·6	83·6*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	115·6	116·0	117·2	117·6	118·1*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	115·5	116·5	116·4	116·5	117·3*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	118·9	118·4	118·7	119·2	119·2*
Woodpulp, imported	104·4	101·0	100·9	100·8	100·8*

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954=100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 25* 1966.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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HMSO

Retail sales in June

IN THE SECOND QUARTER of this year the volume of retail sales, allowing for seasonal factors, was the same as during the first three months of 1966. For June itself the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales was two points lower than for the previous month, but too much significance should not be attached to month to month movements; moreover, in the seasonally adjusted figures for May and June there is the added uncertainty of making the appropriate allowance for the varying date of Whitsun. Comparing the first and second quarters on the seasonally adjusted basis food shops continued to show a slow upward movement while sales of non-food shops fell slightly.

The underlying trend in the value of retail sales continued upwards during the second quarter of the year, when the seasonally adjusted index at 126 was two points higher than during the immediately preceding quarter.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted indices for the first two quarters of this year suggest that there was a fall in sales by clothing and footwear shops between the first and second quarter, but these indices are affected to some extent by uncertainty in allowing appropriately for the effect of pre-Easter buying. For the first half of this year as a whole the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales was two points higher than during the latter half of 1965 and four points higher than during the first six months of that year, thus suggesting that there has been a slow upward movement in the value of sales by these shops.

Before seasonal adjustment, sales by clothing and footwear shops in June were 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase was lower than the average for the earlier months of the year and considerably lower than the increase recorded for May, but may reflect the fact that all of the extra pre-Whitsun buying this year fell in the May period, which ended on Whit Saturday, while in 1965 extra buying which took place during the week before the Whitsun holiday fell at the beginning of the June period.

Sales by footwear shops, men's and boys' wear and women's and girls' wear shops were each higher than in June 1965, but the increases recorded were lower on average than during the earlier months of this year.

Prices of clothing and footwear in June 1966 were about 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

On a seasonally adjusted basis the sales of durable goods shops in the second quarter of this year showed little change compared with sales in the first quarter.

Before seasonal adjustment, sales by durable goods shops in June were only 1 per cent higher than in June 1965, an increase about the same as has, on average, been experienced in earlier months this year. Most businesses in this group for which separate figures are shown recorded for the second quarter of 1966 fairly small increases on the corresponding quarter of 1965, an exception being television rental specialists whose turnover increased by 8 per cent between these quarters; sales of electricity showrooms fell by 4 per cent and sales of gas showrooms by 1 per cent, somewhat smaller falls in each than were recorded between the first quarters of 1965 and 1966.

Other non-food shops

Sales by this group of shops, which includes department stores and mail-order businesses as well as the other kinds of business listed within the miscellaneous non-food shops group, did not appear to rise much between the first and second quarters of 1966 after taking account of seasonal factors. This is in contrast to the previous strong growth, but may reflect, not a falling away in the upward underlying trend, but the irregularities of the series, for example, the seasonally adjusted index for June itself was three points lower than in May, and too much significance should not be attached to this fall.

Before seasonal adjustment most kinds of business within this group showed increases when compared with a year earlier fairly much in line with the average for earlier months of the year. Department stores, however, showed an increase in the value of sales in June of 1 per cent when compared with June 1965; this was lower than that recorded for May and the earlier months of the year, but may be due to the fact that extra buying before Whitsun this year fell within the May period.

Food shops

The upward trend in both the volume and value of sales by food shops continued during the first six months of this year. The volume of sales in unrounded terms was less than one point higher during the second quarter of the year than in the previous three months, but in value terms the increase was slightly higher because of price rises.

Table 1—Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1965 3rd quarter	121	119	123	118	121	126
4th quarter	123	122	124	118	122	127
1966 1st quarter	124	122	127	120	122	131
2nd quarter	126	124	126	119	123	131
1965 June	119	117	120	113	120	123
July	121	119	123	118	121	126
August						
September						
October	121	121	122	113	124	127
November	124	122	126	124	122	129
December	123	123	123	118	121	126
1966 January	124	122	126	121	126	129
February	124	122	125	118	121	130
March	125	122	128	122	121	134
April	125	124	126	117	124	131
May	127	125	127	119	123	133
June	125	123	126	120	121	130

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1965 3rd quarter	108	104	111
4th quarter	109	105	112
1966 1st quarter	110	105	114
2nd quarter	110	106	113
1965 June	107	103	110
July	108	104	111
August			
September			
October	108	104	110
November	110	105	114
December	109	106	111
1966 January	110	105	114
February	109	105	112
March	110	106	115
April	110	107	113
May	111	107	114
June	109	105	113

(a) All the series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently of each other. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Table 2. Summary table

Index numbers of sales per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Value (at current prices)

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965	1966	1965			1966		1965							1966					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS (£9,140 million)	120	118	116	117	139	115	122	116	119	116	117	122	130	159	115	111	118	121	125	120
	+6	+5	+6	+6	+6	+5	+5	+5	+6	+7	+5	+5	+7	+5	+6	+4	+6	+5	+7	+4
Analysis by kind of business:																				
FOOD SHOPS (£4,154 million)	119	122	117	117	127	120	123	116	117	118	115	118	122	139	119	119	121	125	125	122
	+6	+6	+5	+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+4	+7	+4	+5	+6	+7	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+5
NON-FOOD SHOPS (£4,986 million)	122	116	116	118	148	111	121	115	122	114	119	126	137	175	112	105	116	118	125	119
	+6	+5	+6	+6	+5	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7	+5	+4	+7	+5	+6	+4	+6	+4	+6	+3
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS (£1,384 million)	117	108	115	112	146	99	118	115	117	106	114	117	132	180	105	88	103	112	126	116
	+6	+3	+6	+7	+4	+4	+3	+8	+6	+8	+7	—1	+10	+4	+6	+2	+5	+1	+6	+1
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS (£956 million)	121	115	112	118	140	116	114	111	121	113	118	132	136	149	124	111	112	114	116	113
	+4	+2	+4	+3	+3	+1	+2	+2	+5	+3	+2	+4	+3	+2	+4	+1	—1	+3	+2	+1
MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS (£1,962 million)	122	117	115	120	145	113	122	116	121	122	119	120	129	178	108	110	118	122	122	121
	+7	+6	+7	+6	+6	+7	+6	+7	+7	+7	+5	+6	+6	+7	+6	+5	+9	+7	+6	+5
DEPARTMENT STORES (£457 million)	118	108	108	113	151	105	111	105	131	96	113	123	139	182	120	89	105	112	115	106
	+4	+4	+3	+5	+3	+5	+3	—1	+11	+3	+2	Nil	+4	+4	+6	+1	+6	+2	+6	+1
MAIL ORDER BUSINESSES (£227 million)	165	169	154	148	219	162	176	150	139	130	169	204	243	212	115	160	202	163	196	170
	+16	+15	+11	+20	+13	+16	+14	+9	+26	+30	+12	+16	+22	+4	+16	+19	+14	+15	+15	+14
Analysis by form of organization:																				
INDEPENDENTS (£4,950 million)	115	114	111	114	128	112	116	111	115	114	112	115	119	146	114	108	113	116	117	115
	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+5	+5	+4	+4	+5	+3	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+6	+4
MULTIPLES (£2,561 million)	133	130	128	129	158	123	136	129	131	128	129	135	146	186	121	120	128	134	140	135
	+8	+6	+8	+8	+7	+7	+6	+9	+7	+10	+7	+6	+9	+7	+7	+5	+7	+6	+9	+5
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (£946 million)	105	104	103	101	116	103	105	101	100	98	103	105	114	126	103	102	105	106	109	102
	+3	+2	+2	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+2	+2	+3	+4	+3	+1	+2	+3	+4	+1
DEPARTMENT STORES (£457 million)	118	108	108	113	151	105	111	105	131	96	113	123	139	182	120	89	105	112	115	106
	+4	+4	+3	+5	+3	+5	+3	—1	+11	+3	+2	Nil	+4	+4	+6	+1	+6	+2	+6	+1
MAIL ORDER BUSINESS (£227 million)	165	169	154	148	219	162	176	150	139	130	169	204	243	212	115	160	202	163	196	170
	+16	+15	+11	+20	+13	+16	+14	+9	+26	+30	+12	+16	+22	+4	+16	+19	+14	+15	+15	+14

(ii) Volume (at average 1961 prices)

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965	1966	1965			1966		1965							1966					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS (£9,140 million)	108	104	104	105	124	102	106	103	107	103	105	109	116	141	102	98	104	106	109	104
	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3	+1	+1	+3	+2	+3	+1	+3	+3	+4	+1
FOOD SHOPS (£4,154 million)	104	104	102	102	110	104	105	102	102	103	101	103	106	120	103	103	105	107	106	102
	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+2	+2	+1	Nil	+3	Nil	+1	+2	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3	+1
NON-FOOD SHOPS (£4,986 million)	111	104	105	107	134	100	108	105	111	103	108	114	124	159	101	94	104	106	112	106
	+3	+3	+2	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+4	+3	+2	+1	+4	+1	+3	+2	+3	+2	+4	+1

† January-June.

Table 3. Analysis by detailed kinds of business and by form of organization
Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)
Food Shops

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965	1966	1965			1966		1965							1966					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Food Shops, Total (h) (£4,154 million)	119	122	117	117	127	120	123	116	117	118	115	118	122	139	119	119	121	125	125	122
	+6	+6	+5	+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+4	+7	+4	+5	+6	+7	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+5
Independents (£2,375 million)	115	116	113	114	121	115	118	113	114	116	111	113	116	132	115	114	116	119	119	117
	+5	+4	+5	+4	+4	+4	+5	+4	+3	+5	+3	+4	+4	+5	+4	+4	+5	+5	+6	+4
Multiples (£1,033 million)	139	145	136	136	155	142	149	136	136	137	135	140	146	173	139	142	143	150	151	146
	+9	+10	+9	+9	+11	+9	+10	+9	+7	+12	+9	+10	+10	+12	+11	+9	+9	+9	+13	+8
Co-operative Societies (£746 million)	103	105	102	99	109	105	105	101	98	98	101	104	108	115	104	105	105	106	108	102
	+3	+2	+2	+2	+3	+2	+3	+1	+1	+4	+2	+2	+3	+4	+2	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1
Grocers, Total (f) (£2,397 million)	119	122	117	117	127	121	124	116	116	119	116	120	124	136	120	120	121	125	125	122
	+6	+6	+6	+5	+7	+6	+6	+5	+4	+8	+4	+6	+7	+7	+6	+5	+6	+6	+9	+5
Independents (£1,237 million)	113	115	110	113	120	114	115	110	112	116	111	114	117	128	115	112	114	117	115	114
	+5	+4	+5	+3	+5	+4	+4	+4	+2	+5	+2	+4	+5	+5	+4	+3	+5	+4	+6	+3
Multiples (£628 million)	145	155	142	142	158	150	159	143	141	145	142	146	155	171	147	151	151	160	162	156
	+10	+11	+10	+10	+12	+11	+12	+11	+7	+13	+10	+11	+12	+14	+12	+11	+11	+11	+16	+10
Co-operative Societies (f) (£532 million)	101	102	100	97	108	102	103	99	96	96	99	101	106	115	100	102	103	104	105	100
	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3	+1	+3	+1	Nil	+4	+1	+2	+3	+4	+1	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1
Butchers, Total (£637 million)	113	114	109	109	121	117	112	106	109	107	110	113	117	130	120	117	114	116	114	107
	+4	+3	+5	+4	+1	+2	+3	+4	+4	+4	+3	+1	+2	+1	+2	+2	+3	+4	+5	+1
Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Total (£323 million)	107	116	119	109	99	104	127	123	118	117	97	92	93	110	96	102	112	118	128	133
	+4	+6	+4	+4	+3	+5	+7	+3	+4	+7	+2	+3	+3	+4	+3	+5	+5	+5	+8	+8
Independents (£286 million)	108	117	119	111	100	105	129	124	119	119	98	92	94	111	97	103	114	119	130	135
	+4	+7	+4	+4	+4	+5	+8	+3	+4	+6	+2	+3	+3	+5	+4	+5	+6	+6	+9	+9
Multiples (£20 million)	108	116	126	107	98	103	129	128	129	106	92	91	91	109	95	102	111	122	128	135
	+6	+2	+6	+5	+2	+1	+2	+3	+7	+9	—1	+1	+1	+3	+1	+4	Nil	—1	+1	+6
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	88	93	100	81	83	87	99	97	89	80	76	77	78	90	82	83	93	98	101	98
	—2	—2	—1	Nil	—3	—4	—1	—3	+1	+4	—4	—3	—3	—3	—4	—4	—4	—2	—2	+1
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Total (£81 million)	120	120	121	117	125	118	123	121	118	119	115	123	121	129	117	118	118	128	121	121
	+4	+2	+6	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+1	+5	+1	+3	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+5	Nil
Bread and Flour Confectioners, Total (g) (£196 million)	126	129	126	127	132	127	131	121	127	128	126	131	129	136	122	127	132	136	133	124
	+6	+5	+7	+6	+6	+5	+4	+5	+5	+7	+5	+8	+6	+5	+6	+4	+6	+4	+6	+2
Independents (£123 million)	121	124	120	121	127	122	125	116	121	122	121	124	126	130	118	123	126	131	126	119
	+5	+5	+7	+5	+6	+6	+4	+5	+4	+6	+3	+6	+6	+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+6	+3
Multiples (£73 million)	136	138	136	137	141	135	140	130	138	137	136	142	134	145	127	134	143	144	145	133
	+7	+4	+8	+7	+7	+5	+3	+4	+6	+9	+8	+12	+6	+4	+6	+3	+5	+4	+5	+2
Off-Licences, Total (£139 million)	135	120	110	116	207	119	122	109	116	115	116	126	141	323	124	116	117	126	121	119
	+10	+10	+10	+8	+11	+9	+11	+11	+5	+9	+9	+7	+5	+14	+10	+9	+9	+11	+13	+9
Independents (£66 million)	128	111	104	109	197	109	114	101	112	109	108	115	138	310	118	104	105	120	114	108
	+9	+9	+10	+7	+9	+9	+9	+11	+5	+7	+9	+3	+5	+12	+9	+8	+10	+8	+13	+8
Multiples (£73 million)	142	129	115	121	215	129	129	116	120	121	123	136	144	336	129	127	129	132	127	129
	+11	+11	+10	+8	+13	+9	+12	+11	+5	+10	+9	+11	+6	+16	+11	+9	+8	+13	+13	+10
Dairymen, Total (£367 million)	127	132	124	127	133	131	132	125	126	127	129	131	132	134	131	133	130	131	133	132
	+7	+7	+4	+7	+8	+7	+6	+4	+6	+8	+7	+9	+8	+9	+8	+7	+6	+7	+7	+6

† January-June.

Table 3 – *continued*

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965	1966	1965			1966		1965							1966					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Co-operative Societies (£121 million)	116	121	114	115	120	122	120	114	112	112	119	120	121	120	122	123	122	120	122	118
	+5	+6	+2	+5	+7	+6	+5	+1	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7	+6	+7	+6	+5	+6	+6	+4
Clothing and footwear shops																				
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,384 million)	117	108	115	112	146	99	118	115	117	106	114	117	132	180	105	88	133	112	126	116
	+6	+3	+6	+7	+4	+4	+3	+8	+6	+8	+7	—1	+10	+4	+6	+2	+5	+1	+6	+1
Independents (£658 million)	111	104	108	106	135	98	111	108	111	101	107	113	121	163	110	86	98	107	118	109
	+4	+3	+4	+4	+3	+4	+2	+6	+3	+5	+5	—2	+8	+2	+6	+1	+4	+1	+5	+1
Multiples (£624 million)	125	114	123	120	158	102	127	125	126	115	121	123	142	199	101	92	110	119	136	127
	+8	+4	+8	+9	+6	+5	+3	+11	+9	+11	+9	Nil	+12	+5	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+8	+2
Co-operative Societies (£103 million)	108	96	103	101	143	89	103	100	103	90	109	106	137	176	92	77	97	99	114	96
	+4	+1	+4	+6	+3	+3	Nil	+5	+6	+7	+6	—4	+7	+3	+7	—1	+4	—1	+4	—4
FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£229 million)	114	107	120	112	137	92	123	119	116	103	117	113	129	162	92	79	102	115	134	120
	+5	+3	+4	+4	+3	+5	+2	+7	+3	+3	+6	—5	+15	+1	+3	+7	+6	—2	+7	+1
Independents (£68 million)	115	113	123	112	133	98	127	118	114	107	115	117	131	146	102	87	103	123	139	121
	+4	+4	+3	+4	+2	+5	+4	+5	+1	+6	+5	—3	+15	—2	+2	+8	+6	+2	+6	+3
Multiples (£142 million)	115	106	121	114	140	90	123	122	120	104	118	113	128	172	88	76	102	113	133	122
	+5	+3	+6	+5	+4	+6	+1	+8	+5	+2	+6	—5	+16	+2	+4	+8	+6	—3	+7	Nil
Co-operative Societies (£19 million)	102	93	106	99	125	81	105	100	95	85	113	101	129	142	77	69	94	101	120	97
	+3	+1	+2	+4	+1	+2	Nil	+3	+2	+3	+6	—5	+12	—2	+1	Nil	+3	—4	+6	—3
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£281 million)	117	112	114	112	142	105	119	115	120	111	108	110	131	177	117	94	103	114	126	118
	+5	+4	+5	+7	+4	+5	+4	+7	+5	+9	+6	—1	+10	+3	+6	+3	+5	+3	+7	+2
Independents (£124 million)	114	106	108	111	141	99	113	111	113	112	109	102	119	189	114	90	95	105	118	115
	+5	+5	+4	+5	+3	+5	+5	+6	+2	+6	+8	—2	+10	+3	+7	+3	+4	+3	+7	+4
Multiples (£137 million)	122	120	122	115	143	113	128	121	127	112	108	120	142	163	124	102	113	125	136	123
	+6	+5	+5	+8	+5	+5	+5	+7	+9	+13	+4	Nil	+10	+4	+5	+4	+6	+5	+8	+2
Co-operative Societies (£20 million)	106	89	100	98	147	79	99	102	110	90	96	88	134	203	89	66	82	92	106	98
	+4	Nil	+4	+7	+2	+1	—2	+5	+4	+7	+9	+8	+9	+3	+9	+5	Nil	—3	+3	—4
WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' WEAR, DRAPERY AND GENERAL CLOTHING SHOPS, TOTAL (£874 million)	118	108	114	112	149	99	116	114	116	105	115	121	132	186	104	88	103	110	124	114
	+6	+3	+6	+7	+4	+4	+2	+9	+7	+9	+7	Nil	+8	+5	+6	+1	+5	Nil	+6	Nil
Multiples (£344 million)	130	116	125	125	172	102	129	128	128	120	127	129	148	225	98	94	111	119	138	131
	+9	+4	+10	+11	+7	+5	+3	+13	+10	+13	+11	+2	+12	+7	+6	+1	+7	Nil	+8	+2
Co-operative Societies (£64 million)	111	99	103	103	147	95	103	99	103	92	111	113	140	179	97	82	103	101	115	95
	+5	+2	+4	+7	+3	+4	Nil	+6	+7	+8	+6	—2	+5	+4	+8	—1	+5	Nil	+5	—4
Independents. Total (£465 million)	109	103	106	104	133	97	108	105	109	97	106	116	120	158	110	85	97	105	115	105
	+4	+2	+4	+4	+2	+3	+2	+6	+3	+5	+4	—2	+6	+3	+6	Nil	+3	+1	+4	Nil
of which (c):																				
Large (..)	116	109	114	113	139	103	116	109	118	98	121	124	129	158	119	83	105	116	124	109
	+5	+2	+4	+4	+2	+3	+1	+7	+4	+4	+4	—2	+5	+3	+3	+2	+3	—1	+5	Nil
Medium (..)	113	106	110	108	136	101	112	104	116	97	111	120	122	159	122	82	99	110	121	106
	+5	+3	+6	+6	+2	+5	+2	+6	+6	+5	+5	—2	+6	+2	+9	Nil	+4	Nil	+4	+2
Small (..)	106	100	103	100	131	95	105	105	104	96	100	112	116	157	103	86	95	100	110	103
	+4	+2	+3	+3	+3	+3	+1	+6	+2	+5	+4	—1	+6	+3	+6	Nil	+3	+2	+4	—1

†January-June.

RETAIL SALES IN JUNE, *continued*

Durable goods shops

Table 3 – *continued*

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965 Year	1966 Year to date†	1965 2nd Qtr.	1965 3rd Qtr.	1965 4th Qtr.	1966 1st Qtr.	1966 2nd Qtr.	1965 June	1965 July	1965 Aug.	1965 Sept.	1965 Oct.	1965 Nov.	1965 Dec.	1966 Jan.	1966 Feb.	1966 Mar.	1966 April	1966 May	1966 June
Durable Goods Shops, Total (£956 million)	121	115	112	118	140	116	114	111	121	113	118	132	136	149	124	111	112	114	116	113
	+4	+2	+4	+3	+3	+1	+2	+2	+5	+3	+2	+4	+3	+2	+4	+1	—1	+3	+2	+1
Independents (£551 million)	111	106	103	107	129	106	105	102	114	103	105	119	121	145	116	102	102	105	106	105
	+3	+2	+2	+2	+3	+2	+3	+2	+5	+1	Nil	+3	+1	+4	+3	+2	+1	+3	+3	+2
Multiples (£314 million)	140	132	130	138	159	133	132	130	135	134	142	158	163	156	140	129	132	131	133	131
	+6	Nil	+7	+5	+3	Nil	+1	+3	+7	+5	+5	+6	+4	—1	+5	Nil	—5	+2	Nil	Nil
Co-operative Societies (£81 million)	116	109	107	112	139	109	109	102	112	107	117	121	140	153	113	102	112	111	117	101
	+4	+3	+2	+3	+3	+4	+2	Nil	+4	+3	+2	+1	+2	+5	+9	+1	+2	+6	+2	—1
Furniture Shops, Total (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£399 million)	117	111	113	115	135	109	114	114	125	110	113	128	134	141	121	103	104	108	118	116
	+5	+2	+7	+4	+4	+2	+1	+6	+6	+3	+3	+4	+3	+3	+4	Nil	+1	Nil	+2	+2
Multiples (£87 million)	128	118	123	124	152	114	121	119	130	121	123	146	151	158	132	114	101	114	130	120
	+7	Nil	+10	+6	Nil	+2	—1	+8	+6	+4	+7	+1	+2	—1	+5	+4	—2	—4	—1	+1
Independents, Total (£312 million)	115	110	110	113	130	107	112	112	124	106	110	123	129	136	118	99	105	106	115	114
	+5	+2	+5	+3	+5	+2	+2	+6	+6	+2	+1	+6	+4	+5	+3	—1	+2	+1	+3	+2
of which (c): Large (..)	115	112	113	113	127	108	116	120	128	106	106	116	126	137	122	98	106	105	113	127
	+5	+1	+7	+4	+3	Nil	+2	+6	+8	+1	+2	+5	+1	+3	+3	—3	+1	—1	+1	+6
Medium and Small (..)	114	109	109	113	131	107	111	109	122	107	111	125	130	136	116	100	104	107	116	110
	+5	+2	+5	+3	+5	+2	+2	+5	+6	+3	+1	+6	+5	+5	+3	Nil	+3	+2	+4	+1
Other Durable Goods Shops, Total (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£475 million)	125	119	113	120	144	122	115	111	119	118	124	137	138	155	128	120	120	120	114	113
	+3	+1	+2	+3	+2	Nil	+3	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+2	+1	+4	+1	—4	+5	+2	+1
Multiples, Total (£227 million)	145	138	134	143	161	141	136	134	138	139	150	163	167	155	143	135	143	138	134	135
	+6	Nil	+6	+5	+3	—1	+2	+1	+7	+5	+4	+8	+5	—1	+5	—1	—5	+4	+1	Nil
Radio and Electrical Goods, etc. Shops, Total (e) (£372 million)	116	113	104	110	136	117	108	102	112	108	111	125	124	156	124	116	112	115	104	106
	+2	+4	—1	+2	+3	+4	+4	Nil	+4	+1	+2	+4	+2	+4	+6	+7	+1	+6	+3	+4
Multiples (£122 million)	134	136	124	131	152	141	131	127	129	130	133	145	150	158	145	135	142	137	120	134
	+4	+7	+2	+6	+8	+8	+5	+4	+7	+5	+6	+11	+9	+5	+12	+10	+4	+7	+3	+6
of which: Rental Specialists (£52 million)	160	176	156	157	164	182	169	164	157	155	158	165	172	157	178	179	189	169	153	181
	+9	+10	+8	+9	+8	+12	+8	+12	+12	+7	+9	+10	+11	+4	+13	+13	+10	+7	+6	+11
Independents (£249 million)	105	101	94	100	129	105	97	90	103	98	100	114	111	155	114	106	98	104	96	93
	Nil	+3	—3	Nil	+1	+2	+4	—3	+2	—1	—1	Nil	—2	+3	+3	+5	—1	+6	+3	+3
Electricity Showrooms (£55 million)	124	111	118	117	137	109	113	117	115	112	121	140	137	134	117	106	104	105	123	111
	—3	—9	—2	—12	—9	—14	—4	—15	—9	—11	—15	—2	—10	—12	—4	—13	—21	—9	+1	—5
Gas Showrooms (£40 million)	195	175	174	202	212	177	173	173	183	194	223	231	244	172	168	169	192	177	181	163
	+18	—4	+21	+19	+6	—1	—7	+11	+20	+19	+17	+11	+11	—5	Nil	—11	—9	+9	—3	—6

† January-June.

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Table 3 – *continued*

Miscellaneous non-food shops

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1965	1966	1965			1966		1965							1966					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS, TOTAL (b) (£1,962 million)	122	117	115	120	145	113	122	116	121	122	119	120	129	178	108	110	118	122	122	121
	+7	+6	+7	+6	+6	+7	+6	+7	+7	+7	+5	+6	+6	+7	+6	+5	+9	+7	+6	+5
CONFECTIONERS, TOBACONNISTS, NEWSAGENTS, TOTAL (£794 million)	122	123	117	124	136	122	125	117	123	126	122	123	127	155	117	120	126	129	122	124
	+8	+8	+9	+8	+8	+9	+7	+8	+8	+9	+7	+9	+8	+8	+7	+8	+11	+9	+7	+6
Independents (£698 million)	120	121	115	122	133	119	123	116	121	124	121	121	125	150	115	118	123	126	119	122
	+8	+8	+8	+7	+7	+9	+7	+7	+7	+8	+7	+8	+7	+7	+7	+8	+10	+9	+6	+5
Multiples (£96 million)	136	141	129	134	159	139	142	127	136	136	130	141	143	186	131	137	148	150	141	137
	+12	+11	+13	+12	+12	+12	+10	+13	+14	+12	+10	+13	+11	+12	+9	+11	+16	+13	+11	+8
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS Independents (£60 million)	133	128	110	121	180	135	121	108	118	119	124	142	161	226	132	137	135	124	123	116
	+10	+10	+9	+8	+11	+11	+9	+5	+13	+8	+4	+15	+9	+10	+10	+10	+13	+10	+11	+8
CHEMICALS, PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEALERS, TOTAL (d) (£259 million)	120	115	114	122	143	109	121	120	126	130	114	116	121	182	109	106	111	113	122	128
	+5	+7	+5	+3	+5	+7	+6	+6	+4	+5	+2	+5	+4	+6	+6	+7	+8	+7	+5	+6
Independents (£139 million)	114	112	111	122	123	106	118	121	123	134	112	111	105	148	108	103	107	108	118	127
	+2	+6	+1	+1	+2	+5	+6	+3	Nil	+4	—2	+2	Nil	+3	+5	+6	+5	+7	+9	+5
Multiples (£103 million)	129	120	119	125	171	113	127	121	131	126	118	124	143	230	111	111	117	120	128	131
	+9	+8	+10	+7	+9	+9	+7	+10	+8	+6	+7	+8	+8	+10	+9	+8	+11	+8	+3	+9
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	113	108	110	109	137	105	112	110	114	111	104	107	121	173	104	105	104	111	111	114
	+3	+5	+6	+1	+2	+8	+2	+5	+2	+1	Nil	+3	+3	+2	+6	+10	+8	+4	—2	+4
JEWELLERS, TOTAL (£80 million)	126	105	103	120	184	102	109	107	122	121	119	118	125	285	94	102	109	105	108	112
	+7	+6	+7	+5	+6	+5	+6	+4	+8	+4	+3	+6	—2	+9	+6	+5	+6	+7	+6	+4
Independents (£65 million)	125	106	104	120	179	103	110	109	122	119	120	118	123	273	94	103	109	106	110	114
	+7	+6	+6	+4	+5	+6	+6	+4	+7	+3	+3	+6	—3	+9	+6	+6	+6	+8	+6	+4
Multiples (£16 million)	129	100	96	119	205	100	101	97	118	127	114	116	133	335	91	97	109	100	101	102
	+9	+5	+9	+6	+7	+4	+5	+4	+11	+9	Nil	+9	+2	+9	+6	Nil	+7	+3	+6	+5
LEATHER GOODS, SPORTS GOODS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL. (£83 million)	123	100	103	125	179	91	109	104	119	135	122	109	125	278	91	85	95	110	109	108
	+9	+7	+9	+7	+10	+9	+6	+8	+9	+7	+6	+8	+5	+12	+10	+8	+8	+9	+6	+4
IRONMONGERS AND HARDWARE SHOPS. TOTAL (£235 million)	114	114	113	112	127	111	117	109	112	113	111	115	121	142	109	104	118	119	120	114
	+4	+5	+4	+4	+4	+6	+4	+4	+5	+5	+4	+3	+8	+3	+7	+1	+9	+2	+4	+5
Independents (£207 million)	114	116	114	111	126	113	119	109	112	112	110	115	121	138	112	107	119	122	121	114
	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+6	+4	+4	+6	+6	+4	+4	+9	+3	+8	+1	+9	+3	+5	+5
Multiples (£28 million)	114	100	107	116	140	93	107	107	113	120	116	112	127	172	86	85	104	100	112	109
	+1	Nil	Nil	Nil	+1	+2	Nil	+1	—3	+1	+2	—1	+4	Nil	+3	—3	+3	—3	—1	+2
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS (i) Independents (£66 million)	118	121	123	108	126	116	127	117	110	103	110	118	112	143	102	116	127	124	135	122
	+5	+1	+5	+4	+2	Nil	+3	+4	+7	+6	Nil	+4	—2	+4	Nil	Nil	+1	—3	+7	+ 5

† January-June.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into the three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by June 1966 sales was the five weeks from May 29, 1966, to July 2, 1966, the corresponding period in 1965 was from May 30, 1965, to July 3, 1965. As the figures are based on the value of sales they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

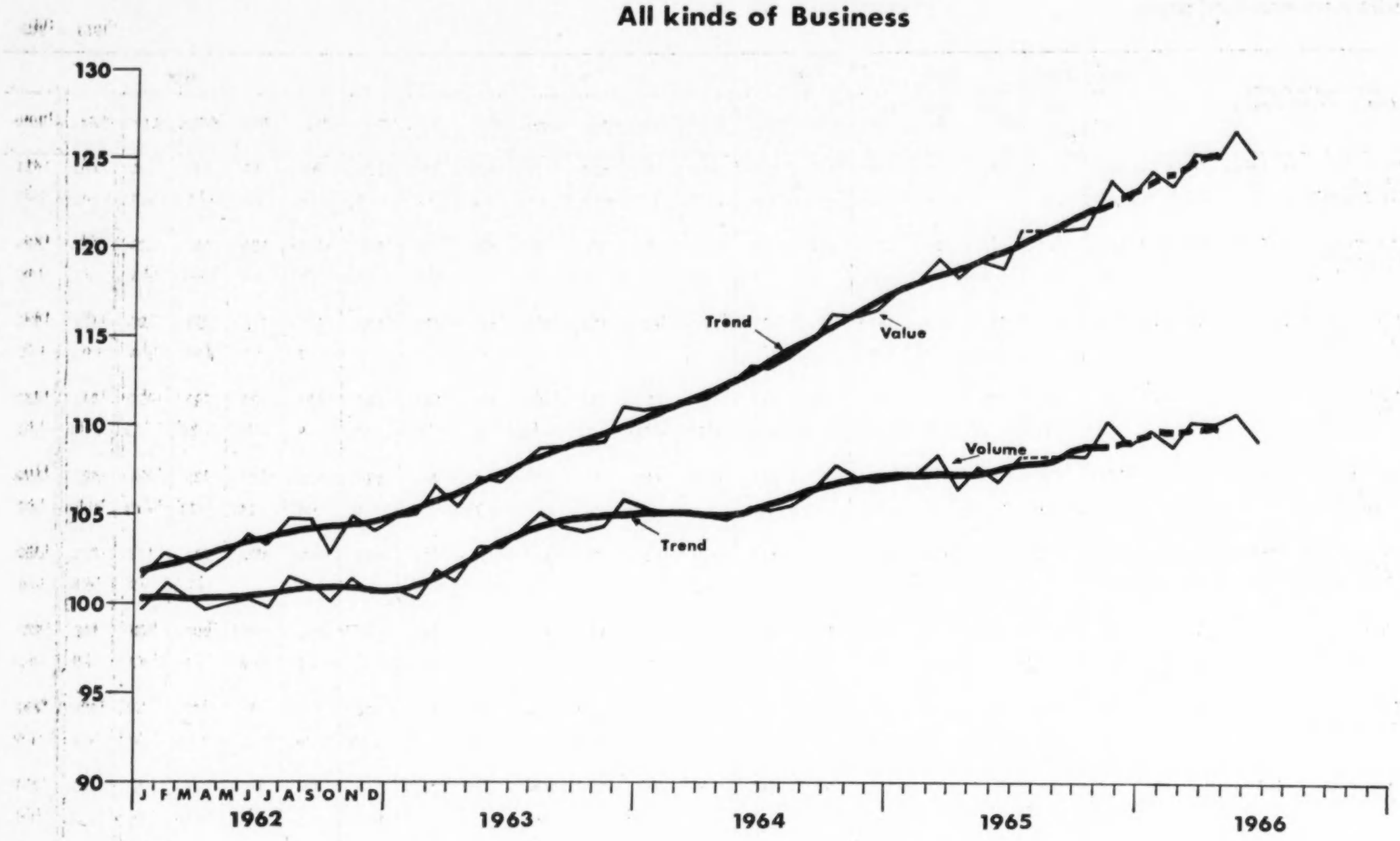
(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

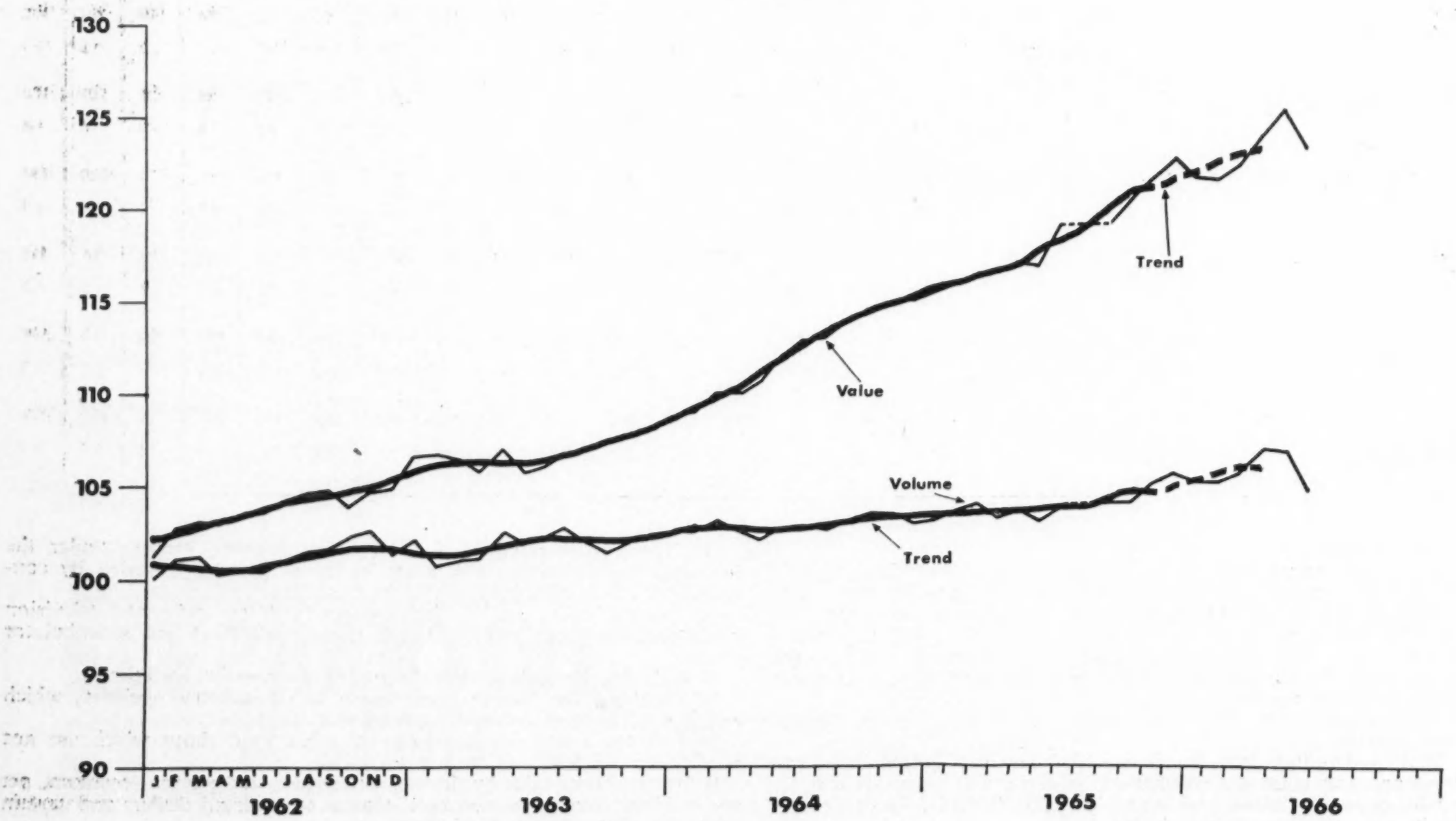
(i) Figures cover sales by florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, pawnbrokers, general secondhand dealers and certain other miscellaneous non-food shops.

RETAIL SALES IN JUNE, *continued*

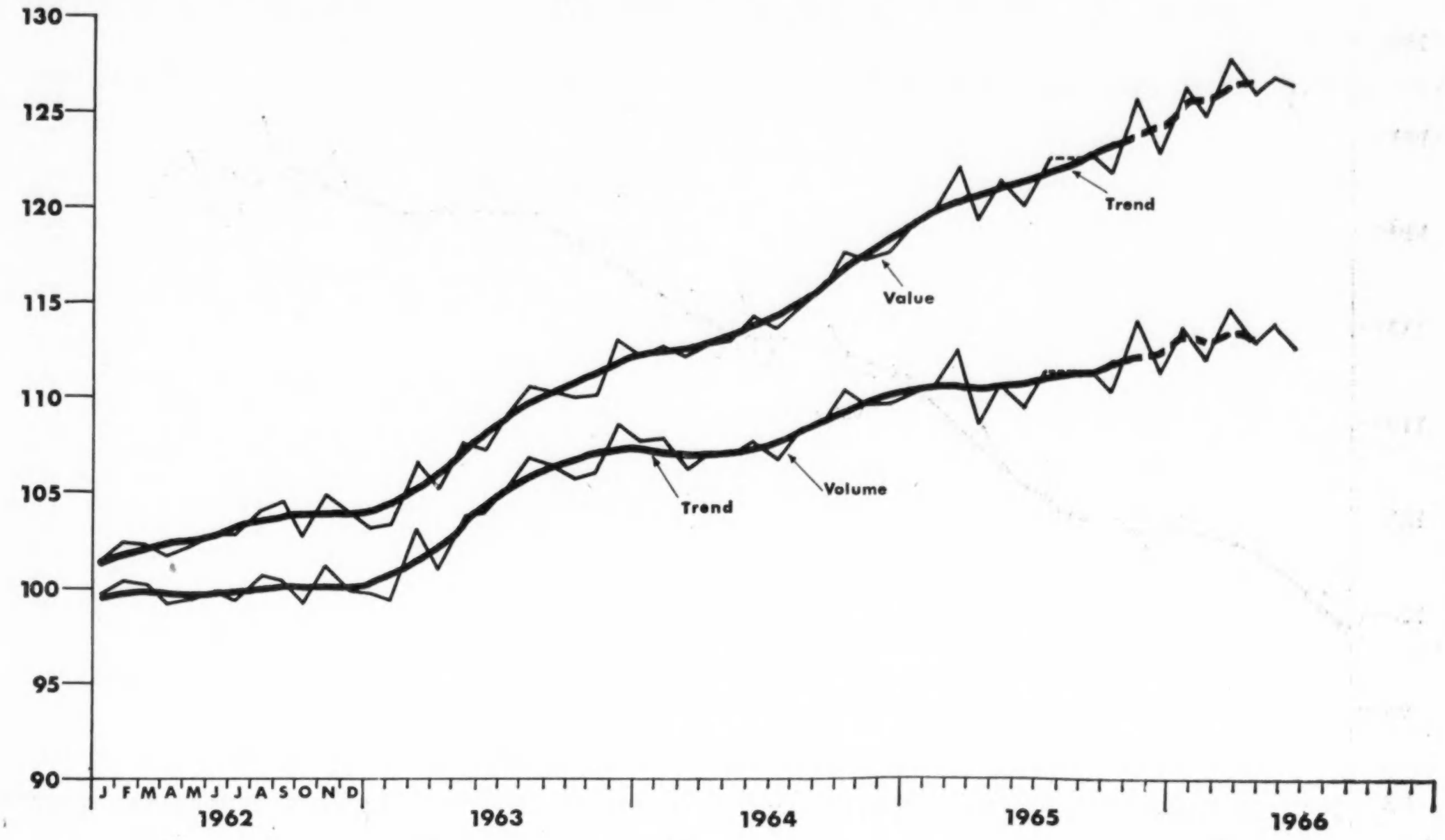
All kinds of Business



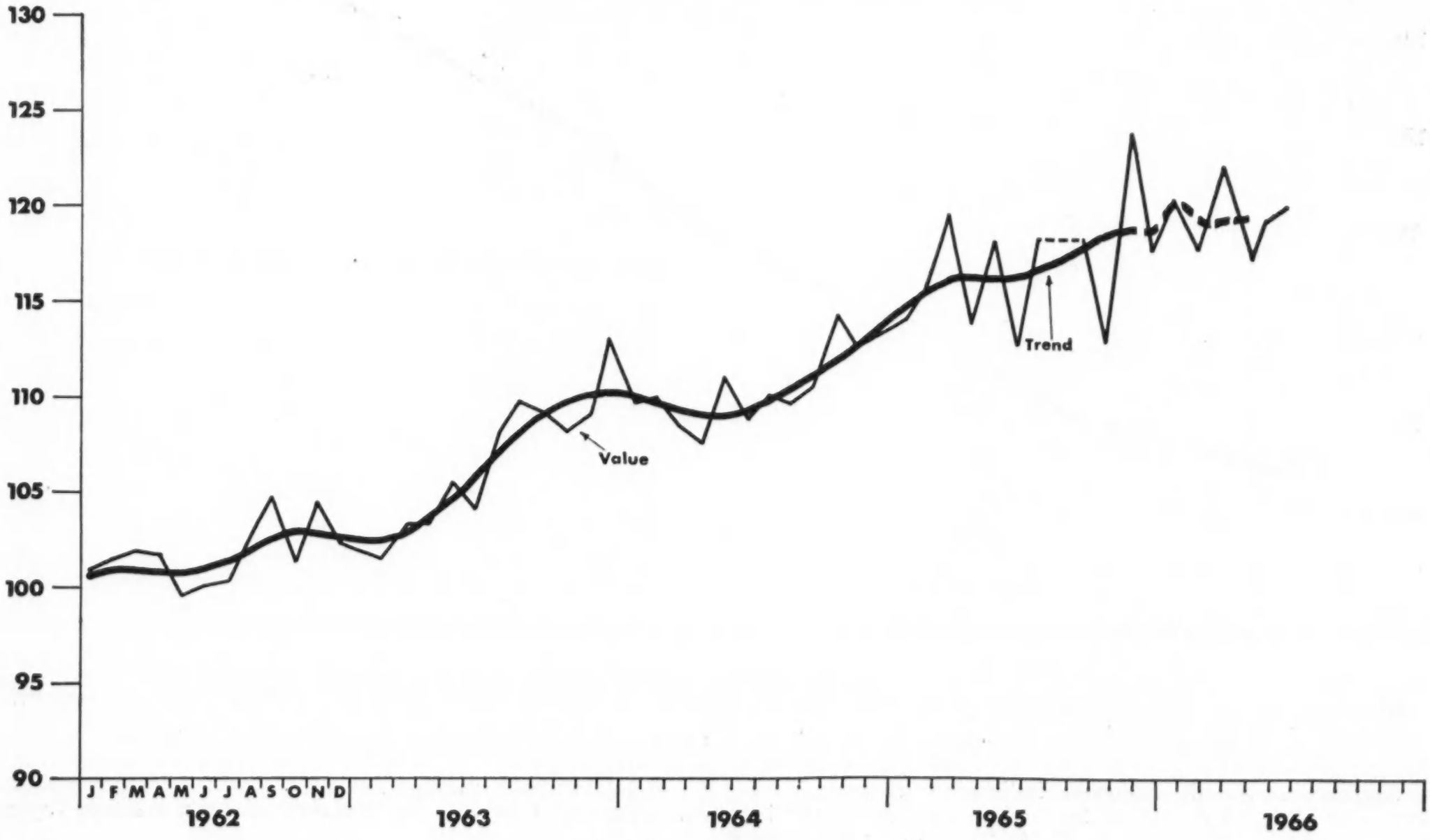
Food Shops



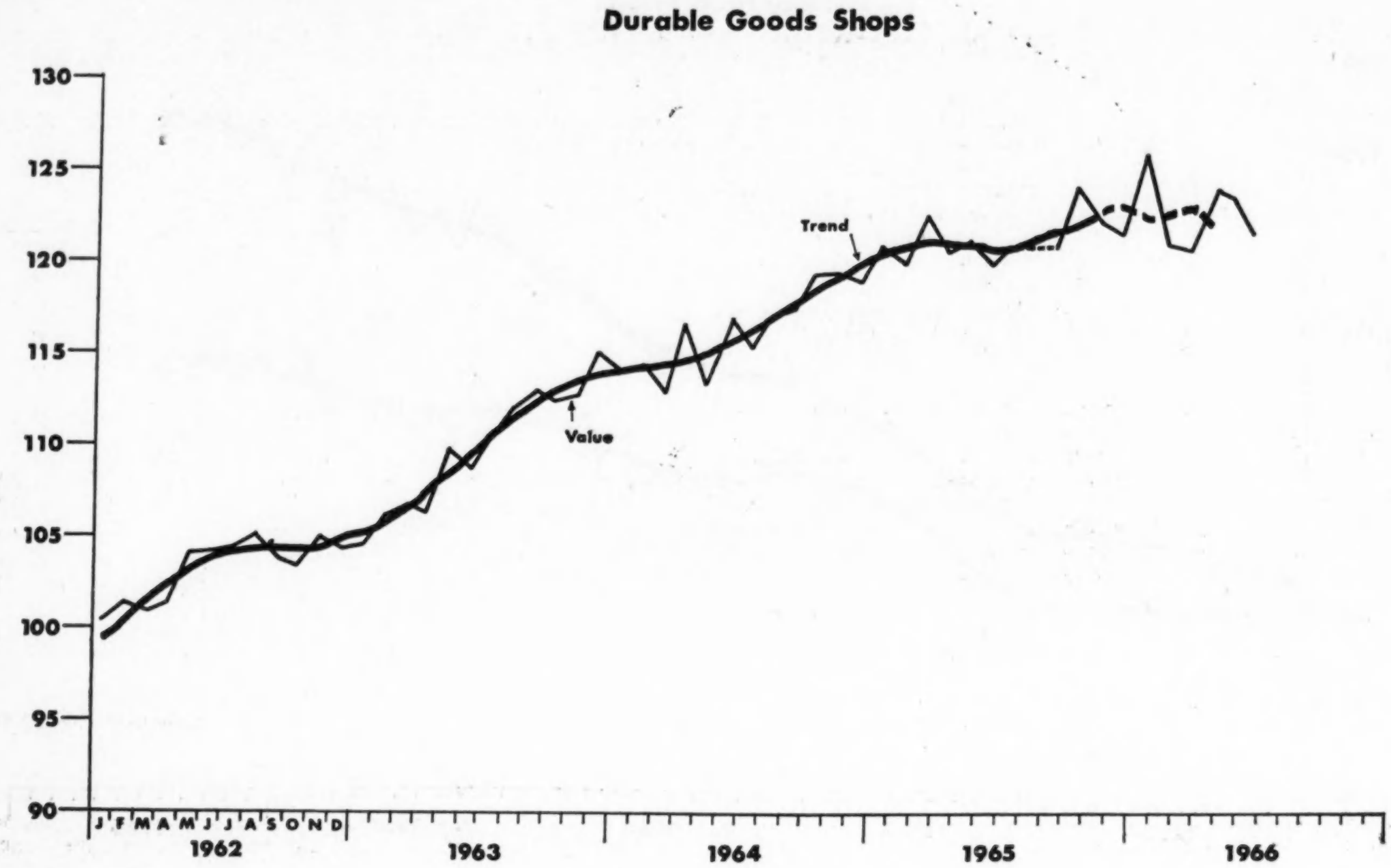
Non-Food Shops



Clothing & Footwear Shops



RETAIL SALES IN JUNE, *continued*



Note: Separate seasonally adjusted indices of retail sales for the month of July, August and September 1965 have not been published because of the shift in the date of the August Bank Holiday, and the average figures for the third quarter as a whole are continued on the line showing actual movements by a series of dashes.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

NEW CREDIT extended by finance houses and durable goods shops in the second quarter of 1966 was 11 per cent below the amount extended in the second quarter of 1965. For finance houses the fall was slightly less (9 per cent) but for durable goods shops there was a decrease of 18 per cent. Allowing for normal seasonal factors new credit extended in the second quarter of 1966 was well below the amount extended in the first quarter and, since repayments were at much the same level, the hire-purchase debt, on a seasonally adjusted basis fell by £17 million during the quarter as compared with the rise of £8 million in the first quarter.

Finance houses

New credit advanced by finance houses, which fell between May and June largely under seasonal influences, was 6 per cent lower than a year earlier, much the same decrease as for May. Credit for used cars, which was maintained at much the same level in June as in May, was 7 per cent higher than a year ago, but credit for new cars has dropped from the high level reached in May and shows a 24 per cent decrease compared with June 1965. This is in line with the trend evident earlier this year.

Durable goods shops

Credit sales by durable goods shops in June were 14 per cent below their level in June 1965, a decrease much the same as those for April and May. This slackening in sales was again more evident in the case of other durable goods shops, a group which comprises mainly radio and electrical goods shops (a fall of 17 per cent on a year ago for this group) than in furniture shops (a fall of 11 per cent).

The debt of durable goods shops continued to fall, the total at the end of June being £8 million below the figure for May and £15 million below the end-March figure.

Table 2. Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	By Finance Houses	Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	— 11	
1962	271	490	761	608	— 47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+ 72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1965	306	727	1,033	952	+ 81	
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+44
2nd Qtr.	71	220	291	237	+54	+30
3rd Qtr.	73	176	249	239	+10	+ 8
4th Qtr.	91	146	237	244	— 7	— 1
1966 1st Qtr.	63	182	245	257	—12	+ 8
2nd Qtr.	58	200	258	251	+ 7	—17

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Other instalment credit retailers

The debt of this group of shops, which is dominated by general mail-order houses and general credit traders, fell during June by £2 million.

Table 1. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321	320	318	319	319	322	329
	1966	327	324	316	311	309	301						
Department stores	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31
	1966	31	30	29	29	28	28						
Finance houses	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843	856	861	855	851	848	836
	1966	836	839	840	849	860	863						
Total of above	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192						

Table 1a. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192						
Other instalment credit retailers*	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	152	165
	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150	149	150	154	160	172	190
	1966	180	174	172	171	173	171						
Grand Total	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	1,261	1,280
	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343	1,354	1,358	1,357	1,359	1,371	1,386
	1966	1,374	1,367	1,357	1,360	1,370	1,363						

* Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

HIRE PURCHASE, *continued*

Table 3. Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business.
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)						Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops					
	Total (£303)		Independents (£110)		Multiples (£161)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143) (*b*)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops (*c*)	
																	Total (£82)	
1963 Year	114	+ 8	101	+ 3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+ 2	108	+ 4	97	— 1	125	+15	124	+16
1964 Year	116	+ 2	100	— 1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+ 4	114	+ 5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	110	—11
1965 Year	112	— 5	101	Nil	117	— 8	117	— 4	109	+ 1	110	— 4	108	+ 7	113	—10	96	—15
1965 1st quarter	106	Nil	98	+ 5	110	— 4	113	+ 4	97	+ 5	92	— 3	102	+14	113	— 5	93	—21
2nd quarter	104	— 2	90	+ 1	112	— 5	111	+ 2	101	+ 4	105	— 1	96	+11	106	— 8	89	—15
3rd quarter	107	— 5	95	Nil	114	— 7	111	— 6	106	+ 3	108	— 1	105	+ 7	106	—11	86	—12
4th quarter	131	— 5	122	Nil	137	— 8	134	— 5	133	— 1	136	— 5	130	+ 4	129	— 8	115	— 6
1966 1st quarter	97	— 9	90	— 9	101	— 9	106	— 7	95	— 2	95	+ 3	96	— 6	97	—14	85	— 9
2nd quarter	90	—14	79	—14	97	—13	96	—14	91	—10	93	—11	89	— 8	88	—17	73	—18
1965 January	107	— 2	108	+ 7	104	— 8	113	+ 2	103	+ 8	90	— 8	115	+24	109	— 9	95	—25
February	104	— 3	92	Nil	111	— 6	107	— 2	96	+ 4	98	+ 2	94	+ 6	110	— 9	90	—24
March (a)	108	+ 4	95	+ 7	115	+ 1	119	+10	93	+ 4	88	— 3	98	+12	119	+ 2	94	—14
April	105	Nil	94	+ 4	112	— 2	106	— 4	100	+ 4	102	— 4	98	+13	109	— 3	93	—15
May	108	+ 2	91	Nil	117	+ 3	122	+ 8	101	+ 6	107	+ 4	95	+ 8	111	— 2	94	—10
June (a)	101	— 8	87	Nil	109	—12	107	+ 1	101	+ 3	106	— 4	96	+11	100	—17	81	—19
July	107	— 4	97	Nil	113	— 7	116	— 2	110	+ 4	111	— 2	110	+10	102	—11	83	—17
August	101	— 6	87	— 4	109	— 7	105	— 8	101	+ 4	105	+ 3	96	+ 4	100	—13	78	—18
September (a)	111	— 5	100	+ 3	118	— 8	112	— 8	108	+ 2	109	— 3	107	+ 6	114	— 9	94	— 3
October	126	— 3	116	+ 8	133	— 7	128	— 8	123	— 2	122	—13	123	+12	130	— 2	109	+ 2
November	135	— 1	124	+ 5	142	— 5	143	— 5	134	+ 4	137	Nil	131	+ 8	135	— 5	115	— 2
December (a)	131	—10	125	+ 9	135	—11	131	— 4	139	— 4	146	— 4	134	— 5	123	—15	119	—14
1966 January	108	+ 1	104	— 4	109	+ 4	117	+ 4	107	+ 4	103	+13	110	— 4	107	— 1	97	+ 3
February	98	— 6	90	— 2	103	— 8	100	— 7	98	+ 2	104	+ 6	91	— 3	97	—11	87	— 3
March (a)	88	—18	78	—18	93	—19	101	—15	84	— 9	81	— 8	88	—10	89	—25	73	—23
April	90	—14	80	—15	96	—14	92	—13	89	—11	90	—12	87	—11	91	—16	77	—18
May	94	—13	81	—11	101	—14	105	—14	94	— 7	96	—10	92	— 3	92	—17	75	—20
June (a)	87	—14	75	—14	94	—14	91	—15	90	— 11	93	—12	87	— 9	83	—17	67	—18

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Other selected kinds of business								Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
	Department Stores (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)			
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965 Year	104		133		165		95		128	
1965 1st quarter	87	..	108	..	140	..	71	..	113	..
2nd quarter	96	..	118	..	154	..	90	..	119	..
3rd quarter	98	..	117	..	148	..	87	..	118	..
4th quarter	135	..	189		219		132		164	
1966 1st quarter	95	+ 8	96	—12	162	+16	71	—1	115	+2
2nd quarter	97	+ 1	120	+ 2	176	+14	86	—5	119	Nil
1965 January	91	..	109	..	99	..	63	..	100	..
February	83	..	103	..	135	..	68	..	109	..
March (a)	88	..	113	..	177	..	80	..	126	..
April	100	..	115	..	142	..	89	..	116	..
May	99	— 1	120	..	170	..	97	..	126	..
June (a)	91	Nil	118	..	150	..	86	..	116	..
July	111	+ 1	114	..	139	..	91	..	117	..
August	83	—10	105	..	130	..	81	..	107	..
September (a)	100	— 5	128	..	169	..	88	..	128	..
October	110	—11	144	— 3	204	+16	86	—5	148	+4
November	133	— 3	184	+ 7	243	+22	122	Nil	172	+9
December (a)	156	+ 3	228	+18	212	+ 4	177	+2	170	Nil
1966 January	120	+32	92	—16	115	+16	62	—1	106	+6
February	82	— 2	92	—10	160	+19	62	—9	112	+3
March (a)	85	— 3	101	—10	202	+14	84	+5	123	—2
April	98	— 2	117	+ 2	163	+15	84	—5	115	—1
May	107	+ 8	130	+ 9	196	+15	95	—2	130	+3
June (a)	89	— 2	114	— 3	170	+14	81	—6	115	—1

(a) Average of five weeks. (b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, radio and electrical shops (including radio or television hire shops).
(c) Excluding electricity and gas showrooms. (d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers. (f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies, durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).
† Revised figure.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trade as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4. Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1965 Year	172	+ 1	136	+ 7	91	— 5	59	—14	123	+11	103	— 2	176	+16	70	—27	156	+21	127	+ 2
1965 1st quarter	192	+16	134	+21	97	+ 2	53	— 1	94	+ 8	76	—16	179	+32	74	—31	146	+14	129	+11
2nd quarter	227	+11	169	+13	107	— 3	83	— 2	163	+21	94	—13	198	+20	70	—29	168	+29	154	+ 8
3rd quarter	158	— 8	135	— 2	81	—10	61	—27	144	+ 9	139	+20	171	+15	63	—25	152	+32	122	— 3
4th quarter	112	—21	106	— 4	80	—10	41	—27	92	Nil	102	— 5	155	— 1	74	—21	158	+14	102	— 9
1966 1st quarter	172	—10	135	Nil	103	+ 6	48	— 9	109	+16	93	+23	179	Nil	66	—12	162	+11	127	— 1
2nd quarter	187	—18	162	— 5	109	+ 2	65	—22	161	— 2	115	+22	178	—10	57	—19	142	—16	140	— 9
1965 January	155	+ 7	98	+ 4	88	— 4	38	— 6	60	— 9	76	—22	144	+10	77	—37	141	+ 5	104	— 2
February	182	+15	135	+20	91	+ 1	52	— 9	90	+ 7	75	— 2	175	+26	67	—31	139	+12	125	+11
March	240	+23	170	+35	113	+ 9	68	+11	133	+18	76	—20	217	+60	78	—23	159	+21	157	+23
April	232	+11	179	+19	112	— 1	85	+13	155	+12	88	—27	176	+ 5	75	—27	162	+14	157	+ 8
May	224	+12	172	+15	112	+ 3	88	+ 1	164	+26	91	+ 4	205	+22	72	—28	178	+43	157	+11
June	224	+10	156	+ 4	97	— 9	76	—16	171	+24	103	—11	213	+34	63	—34	164	+32	147	+ 5
July	208	+ 3	154	+ 2	91	— 9	66	—24	153	+ 7	152	+31	191	+11	64	—24	157	+40	141	+ 1
August	142	— 9	128	— 4	75	— 7	61	—28	144	+ 9	153	+23	169	+24	61	—24	157	+46	116	— 2
September	125	—22	123	— 5	78	—13	55	—28	135	+12	112	+ 3	154	+10	65	—27	143	+14	110	— 9
October	127	—22	116	— 7	83	—13	54	—26	114	+ 1	109	—13	161	— 5	72	—21	157	+12	110	—11
November	122	—22	108	— 3	85	—12	43	—22	92	+11	110	+ 1	159	— 5	72	—19	155	+20	105	— 9
December	86	—17	93	— 2	73	— 4	27	—35	70	—13	86	— 1	146	+ 9	79	—21	163	+ 9	91	— 6
1966 January	169	+ 9	113	+15	96	+ 9	35	— 6	74	+24	80	+ 6	175	+21	76	— 1	170	+20	117	+12
February	162	—11	133	— 2	95	+ 4	48	— 8	102	+13	93	+24	171	— 2	64	— 5	154	+11	122	— 2
March	186	—22	158	— 7	118	+ 4	60	—12	151	+14	106	+40	191	—12	57	—28	163	+ 2	141	—10
April	185	—20	150	—17	110	— 2	60	—30	146	— 6	103	+17	186	+ 6	55	—27	134	—17	135	—14
May	206	— 8	167	— 3	116	+ 4	66	—25	166	+ 1	125	+37	178	—13	58	—20	144	—19	146	— 7
June	170	—24	168	+ 7	101	+ 5	69	— 9	171	Nil	117	+13	170	—20	58	— 7	148	—10	138	— 6

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960, and 1964 during the week ended Friday August 5, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Pathe Pictorial Series 599/611:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 606	Br/E 31554	8	August 4	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
The Sandwich Man	Br/E 31556	95	August 5	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Titan International Pictures Ltd.
Look at Life Series 30:					
The Churchill Pilgrimage	Br/E 31557	9	August 5	,, ,,	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Movietone News 1938	Br/E 31339	9	August 5	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1938A	Br/E 31340	9	August 5	,, ,,	,, ,,
Pathe News 66-61	Br/E 31408	10	August 5	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-62	Br/E 31409	7	August 5	,, ,,	,, ,,
			FOREIGN		
Tiger Likes Fresh Blood	F 31552	68	August 1	S.F. (Film) Distributors Ltd.	Progeft, Paris.
A Trap for Cinderella	F 31553	118	August 3	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	S.N.E.G., Paris, and Jolly Film, Rome.
Torn Curtain	F 31555	128	August 5	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films, Inc.

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Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and coastal trade movements in April 1966

THE TOTAL NET tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during April 1966 amounted to 13,578 thousand net tons: this was .05 per cent more than the tonnage for the same month in 1965. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 6,437 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo during the first four months of the year showed an increase of 721 thousand net tons over the figures for the same period of 1965.

There was a 2.7 per cent increase in the total net tonnage of coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo for the month of April, and a 0.1 per cent increase for the first four months of the year compared with 1965.

Definitions:

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

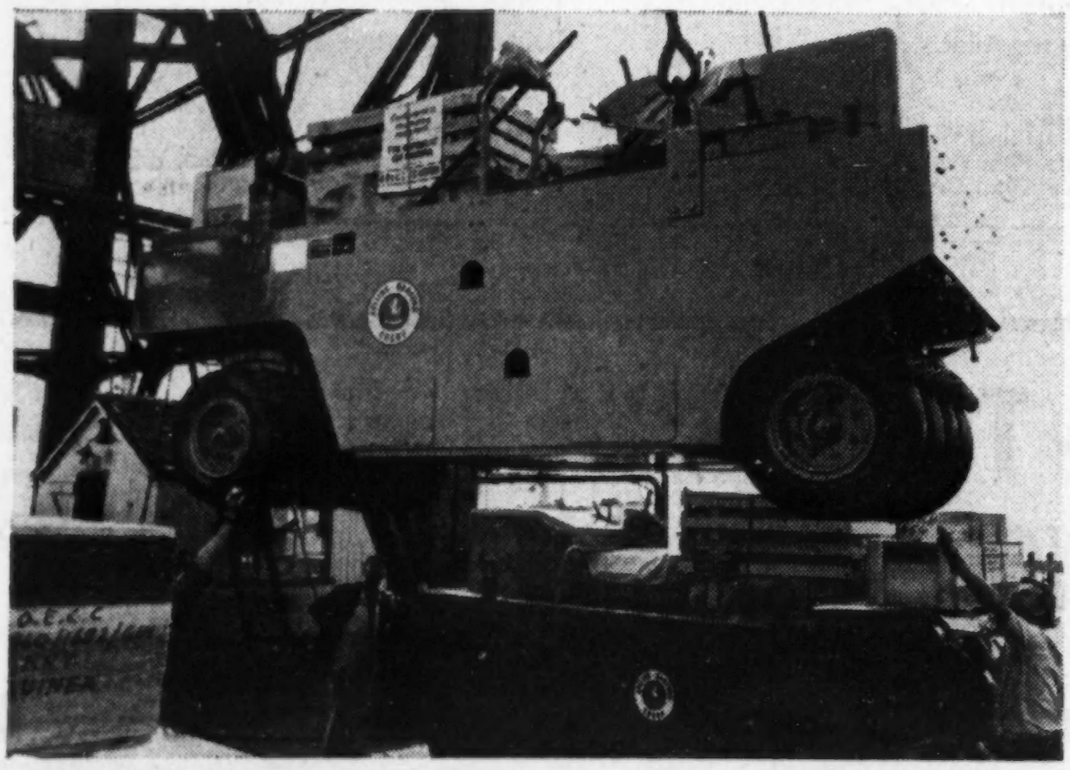
(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

Table 1. Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign Trade	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
		Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
		Entered					Cleared			
With cargo: Month of April 1965	5,057	8,733	3,697	278	4,758	4,335	4,784	2,370	174	2,240
Month of April 1966	4,915	8,924	3,801	189	4,934	4,158	4,654	2,294	153	2,207
Four months ending April 1965	19,900	33,633	14,194	874	18,564	17,031	17,736	8,881	614	8,241
Four months ending April 1966	19,953	34,262	14,578	679	19,005	17,186	18,056	8,965	570	8,522
In ballast: Month of April 1965	1,505	1,943	832	61	1,050	2,361	6,105	2,200	166	3,739
Month of April 1966	1,433	2,013	914	37	1,062	2,467	6,808	2,640	121	4,046
Four months ending April 1965	5,315	6,966	3,141	199	3,625	8,479	23,453	8,636	436	14,380
Four months ending April 1966	5,402	7,274	3,320	152	3,801	9,014	25,365	9,506	426	15,433

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.



Part of a consignment of British road-making equipment for the Republic of Guinea, an Aveling Austin Super 500 motor grader, being loaded aboard the mv 'Bali' at Felixstowe Docks. This shipment, worth £205,000, was the third of four making up a £930,000 order secured from the Guinea Government by British Overseas Engineering and Credit Company Limited of London.

One of the continental ferry trailers being used by Marks and Spencer to transport St. Michael foods to Denmark, and providing a door-to-door delivery service. Each trailer contains 20 tons and on the opening contract five trailers were driven in convoy through Copenhagen.

Table 2. Foreign trade entrance and clearance with cargo

	Entered				Cleared			
	April		Four months ended April		April		Four months ended April	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Nationality of vessels:	Numbers of vessels							
United Kingdom	1,595	1,582	6,178	6,307	1,383	1,338	5,448	5,463
Other Commonwealth	138	123	495	491	172	143	649	560
Foreign	3,324	3,210	13,227	13,155	2,780	2,677	10,934	11,163
Total	5,057	4,915	19,900	19,953	4,335	4,158	17,031	17,186
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth (1):								
Registered in United Kingdom	3,697	3,801	14,194	14,578	2,370	2,294	8,881	8,965
Registered in Canada	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	14
Registered in other countries	278	189	872	671	174	153	614	556
Soviet	47	68	229	227	19	21	93	134
Finnish	57	69	262	240	28	39	112	131
Swedish	280	347	1,360	1,100	152	153	507	449
Norwegian	1,101	1,089	4,213	4,504	399	412	1,365	1,616
Danish	341	288	957	1,099	146	163	585	594
Polish	27	18	80	77	19	15	51	45
German	327	346	1,229	1,355	219	238	906	953
Dutch	596	493	2,182	2,088	481	356	1,634	1,556
Belgian	216	220	644	774	141	148	517	568
French	291	360	1,144	1,170	183	204	760	693
Spanish	59	58	241	239	57	55	244	250
Italian	156	147	602	496	2	10	8	54
Yugoslav	7	4	39	34	4	7	20	24
Greek	196	164	860	681	76	68	227	259
United States of America	219	137	817	662	188	155	671	511
Panamanian	109	147	566	582	7	28	66	153
Liberian	604	824	2,592	2,964	32	21	113	181
Other	123	155	545	714	87	113	365	350
Total foreign	4,758	4,934	18,564	19,005	2,240	2,207	8,241	8,521
TOTAL	8,733	8,924	33,633	34,262	4,784	4,654	17,736	18,056
Trading areas:								
Irish Republic	345	377	1,435	1,412	340	388	1,404	1,504
Northern Europe (Foreign)	1,912	1,975	7,809	7,829	1,690	1,583	6,584	6,846
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	999	1,067	3,408	3,757	640	616	2,469	2,557
Central and Eastern Miditerranean Countries	1,038	953	4,181	4,405	106	160	501	568
West and South Africa	664	726	2,675	2,754	229	261	934	985
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,187	1,297	4,454	4,900	260	210	960	829
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	208	200	813	933	200	192	754	756
Australasia	252	336	1,060	1,252	180	163	721	681
North America (Atlantic Coast)	1,008	965	2,867	3,092	867	826	2,184	2,245
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	737	749	3,373	2,861	123	163	587	611
South America (Atlantic Coast)	152	195	643	636	85	61	375	280
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	80	32	218	139	20	19	68	61
North America (Pacific Coast)	143	47	665	264	42	11	194	133
Other areas	7	5	33	28	1	—	1	1
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	2,712	2,691	10,376	9,932	1,324	1,258	4,927	4,949
Total Foreign Countries	6,021	6,233	23,258	24,330	3,460	3,396	12,810	13,108
TOTAL	8,733	8,924	33,633	34,262	4,784	4,654	17,736	18,052

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

Table 3. Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-April

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	3	3	15	18	10	25	18	8	26	20	13	35
Bristol	1,402	1,364	597	1,446	1,409	628	233	179	187	1,369	1,433	592
Cardiff	535	465	203	621	595	311	168	172	184	703	650	338
Dover	1,183	1,297	1,085	1,827	2,013	1,690	1,160	1,170	928	1,831	1,977	1,686
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	24	39	19	366	535	112	1	17	21	550	644	133
Folkestone	173	232	208	224	342	256	174	189	197	235	246	238
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	898	1,128	818	1,000	1,278	931	205	325	361	1,048	1,168	986
Harwich	1,397	1,613	1,280	1,452	1,688	1,379	1,410	1,642	1,333	1,445	1,706	1,393
Holyhead	358	420	304	369	427	311	366	421	298	376	429	313
Hull	1,551	1,511	1,242	1,678	1,607	1,383	536	626	867	1,586	1,636	1,299
Lancaster	64	60	14	77	63	21	9	29	15	102	90	22
Liverpool	4,701	4,660	1,706	5,646	5,609	2,172	2,378	2,221	1,481	5,943	5,799	2,215
London	9,915	9,831	4,695	12,499	12,265	5,709	4,940	4,887	3,546	12,203	12,533	5,964
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,945	1,948	890	2,050	2,057	1,006	596	518	633	1,838	1,723	1,000
Middlesbrough	1,022	968	452	1,392	1,210	594	726	598	441	1,553	1,312	630
Milford Haven	1,930	2,475	148	2,180	2,727	323	217	353	160	2,047	2,679	314
Newhaven	120	134	166	128	148	183	97	134	166	123	144	186
Newport (Mon.)	350	442	190	569	626	306	326	332	280	647	689	358
Plymouth	73	108	176	198	139	266	48	246	148	178	312	264
Southampton	4,941	4,360	782	5,894	5,220	1,023	2,299	1,887	623	5,873	5,515	1,035
Swansea	304	192	123	796	637	419	709	616	539	896	760	586
Tyne ports	725	648	411	1,170	978	523	434	390	294	1,395	1,239	528
Glasgow	1,734	1,760	504	1,986	1,999	580	843	850	337	1,990	2,045	572
Grangemouth	302	376	358	417	492	464	330	393	372	421	615	462
Greenock	200	125	35	596	562	98	79	39	16	710	549	85
Leith	231	268	365	236	277	377	105	102	223	213	221	307
Belfast	741	614	381	777	685	458	160	175	214	715	550	357
Other ports	2,727	2,691	5,050	3,445	3,424	6,880	1,494	1,576	4,381	3,459	3,475	7,005
TOTAL	39,550	39,732	22,217	49,058	49,021	28,428	20,062	20,097	18,271	49,468	50,155	28,905

Table 4. Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-April

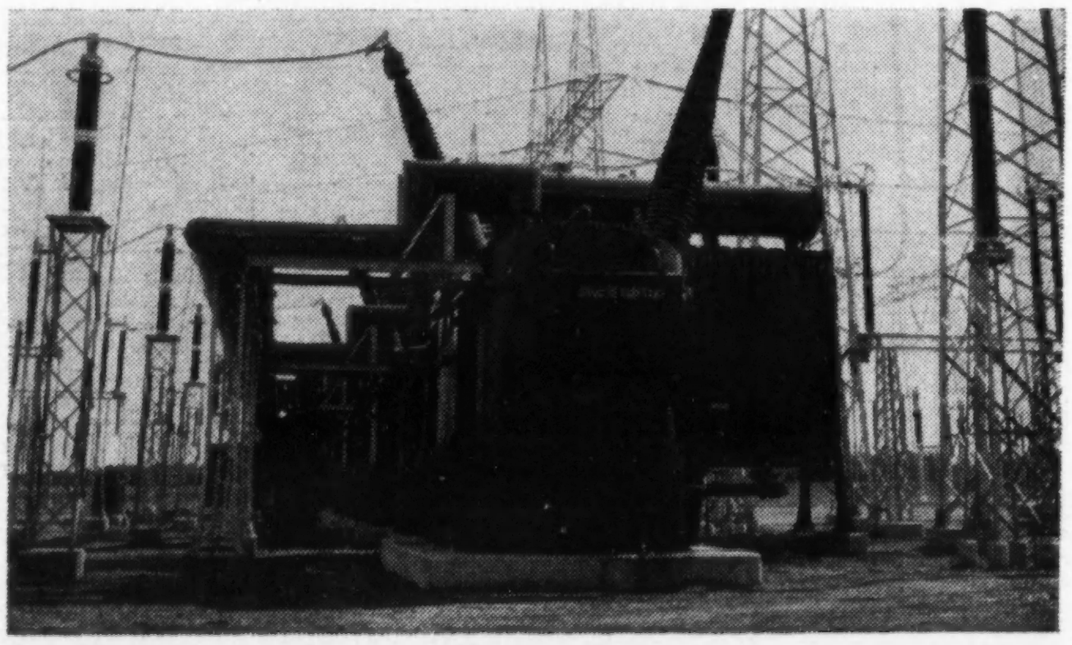
Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	10	2	11	688	555	777	680	556	749	690	561	767
Bristol	595	544	518	737	699	1,414	374	298	918	841	706	1,449
Cardiff	251	196	256	485	448	912	112	145	536	353	392	879
Cowes	472	531	2,824	1,171	1,247	5,623	426	482	2,507	1,164	1,241	5,601
Falmouth	83	54	64	338	258	238	36	37	148	106	88	212
Hartlepool	34	12	22	253	151	184	209	127	140	253	164	183
Hull	310	398	169	618	704	613	312	351	401	707	627	629
Immingham	263	213	50	545	617	396	394	448	350	589	693	441
Lancaster	543	485	318	591	546	468	534	519	450	580	558	465
Liverpool	1,137	1,023	916	1,603	1,420	1,559	976	950	1,262	1,531	1,476	1,618
London	2,737	2,575	2,112	3,409	3,332	3,208	915	885	1,110	3,716	3,522	3,189
Manchester	321	407	271	473	576	633	281	277	363	515	616	647
Middlesbrough	120	132	123	469	412	509	128	157	260	352	375	461
Milford Haven	99	96	28	1,095	1,326	491	1,189	1,417	493	1,243	1,480	521
Newport (Mon.)	122	144	403	182	219	483	7	5	11	142	154	423
Portsmouth	147	132	644	877	897	3,456	27	27	311	876	887	3,430
Preston	376	376	632	416	416	726	351	351	570	439	430	767
Southampton	876	853	2,930	1,866	1,827	3,842	1,585	1,531	3,125	1,807	1,757	3,854
Sunderland	89	66	70	641	526	653	513	439	536	621	506	634
Swansea	50	38	140	489	602	1,258	300	427	949	369	475	1,096
Tyne ports	268	257	62	1,309	1,165	757	610	586	560	1,046	902	781
Glasgow	407	416	358	644	655	500	377	298	345	610	646	543
Belfast	1,983	2,090	2,692	2,103	2,172	2,890	1,598	1,684	1,909	2,141	2,201	2,950
Other ports	4,369	4,520	10,121	5,868	6,122	14,256	3,133	3,190	5,984	5,883	6,069	13,956
TOTAL	15,659	15,561	25,734	26,871	26,892	45,846	15,068	15,188	23,987	26,574	26,526	45,496

Table 5. Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Coasting Trade – Great Britain	Arrived				Departed			
	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons
With cargo: Month of April 1965	5,591	3,266	2,732	534	5,264	3,193	2,623	570
Month of April 1966	5,716	3,309	2,673	636	5,563	3,357	2,663	693
Four months ending April 1965	22,873	13,441	10,946	2,495	21,981	13,371	10,720	2,651
Four months ending April 1966	22,342	13,212	10,435	2,777	21,739	13,391	10,372	3,018
In ballast: Month of April 1965	4,674	2,652	2,091	561	4,871	2,632	2,098	534
Month of April 1966	5,066	2,866	2,205	661	5,157	2,775	2,208	567
Four months ending April 1965	19,348	11,082	8,776	2,306	19,964	10,795	8,766	2,029
Four months ending April 1966	19,851	11,231	8,617	2,614	20,012	10,661	8,399	2,262
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom								
With cargo: Month of April 1965	6,373	3,819	3,239	580	5,832	3,668	3,061	607
Month of April 1966	6,551	3,886	3,165	721	6,141	3,806	3,051	754
Four months ending April 1965	26,083	15,659	12,972	2,687	24,146	15,068	12,278	2,790
Four months ending April 1966	25,734	15,561	12,512	3,049	23,987	15,188	11,962	3,225
In ballast: Month of April 1965	4,744	2,682	2,109	573	5,211	2,789	2,234	556
Month of April 1966	5,135	2,888	2,222	666	5,523	2,948	2,349	599
Four months ending April 1965	19,641	11,212	8,863	2,349	21,392	11,506	9,325	2,181
Four months ending April 1966	20,112	11,331	8,672	2,659	21,509	11,338	8,960	2,378

(a) Commonwealth & Irish Republic.

The Massey-Ferguson 500 rice combine – one of four new rice models which have been announced by the company. Powered by a 94-horsepower diesel engine, the 500 is track-mounted at the front, and it features saddle-type tanks with a capacity of 27.3 Hl. (77¼ bushels). Massey-Ferguson (Export) Ltd. say that prototypes have been field-tested under the widest range of conditions in places as far apart as British Guiana, Venezuela, Spain and Japan.



Claimed to be the highest voltage transformers yet to be completed in the Western world, the three 735,000-volt English Electric units seen above form a 400 MVA three-phase bank now in service at the Levis sub-station of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Quebec. The transformers were manufactured at English Electric's Stafford Works by the Power Transformer Division.

Retailers' stocks in June

STOCKS HELD by retailers at the end of June and the second quarter of 1966 were 9 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 7 per cent at the end of both the first quarter of the year and the end of 1965.

In volume terms, retailers' stocks were 7 per cent higher at the end of June and the second quarter than the corresponding period last year.

Estimate of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) and percentage changes in a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1960. . .	94	99	102	103	105	104	99	98	102	109	113	107
1961. . .	98	102	107	109	110	111	108	107	110	117	122	106
1962. . .	103	106	112	113	116	112	110	110	112	121	127	111
1963. . .	106	109	116	117	119	116	113	113	114	125	134	117
1964. . .	115	117	123	125	125	124	118	122	125	133	143	126
1965. . .	121	124	133	134	136	133	129	133	134	142	152	134
1966. . .	130	132	143	142	146	145						
1961. . .	+5	+4	+4	+5	+5	+6	+8	+9	+7	+7	+8	+6
1962. . .	+5	+3	+5	+4	+5	+1	+3	+3	+2	+4	+5	+4
1963. . .	+3	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+2	+4	+5	+6
1964. . .	+9	+7	+5	+7	+5	+7	+4	+9	+9	+6	+6	+8
1965. . .	+5	+6	+9	+8	+9	+8	+9	+8	+8	+7	+7	+7
1966. . .	+7	+7	+7	+5	+7	+9						
(b) At constant (Dec. 1960) prices												
1960. . .	95	100	103	105	106	105	100	99	102	109	113	100
1961. . .	98	102	106	107	109	109	106	104	107	113	118	103
1962. . .	100	102	108	109	110	107	105	104	106	114	120	104
1963. . .	100	103	110	110	112	110	107	106	108	118	126	110
1964. . .	108	109	114	116	115	114	109	113	115	122	130	115
1965. . .	110	112	121	121	123	120	116	120	120	128	137	120
1966. . .	116	118	127	126	129	129						
1961. . .	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+4	+6	+6	+4	+4	+4	+3
1962. . .	+1	Nil	+2	+2	+2	−2	−2	−1	−1	+1	+2	+1
1963. . .	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+3	+2	+3	+2	+3	+5	+5
1964. . .	+8	+6	+4	+5	+3	+4	+2	+6	+6	+4	+3	+4
1965. . .	+2	+3	+6	+5	+7	+5	+7	+6	+5	+4	+5	+5
1966. . .	+6	+5	+5	+4	+5	+7						

(A description of the basis and construction of the retail sales estimates, which also applies to this series, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965.)

Northern Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for May 1966 prepared by the Ministry of Commerce is 149 (1958=100). This is 1 point lower than for April 1966, and 6 points higher than for May 1965.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups for May 1966, with the increase or decrease on May 1965, shown in brackets are: textiles 138 (+4 points); clothing 133 (−7); engineering and metals 114 (+9); food, drink and tobacco 125 (−2); timber and furniture 128 (−3); other manufacturing industries 340 (+58); construction 166 (−19); gas, electricity and water 181 (+33).

226,000 foreign visitors to Britain during May

NEARLY 226,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in May – 15,000 more than in the same month last year, reports the British Travel Association, Britain's official tourist organization.

The May arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first five months of this year to 672,000 – an increase of 72,000 (12 per cent) on the same period of record-breaking 1965.

Visitors from European countries in May numbered 131,000. This was a rise of 5,000 on the month and brought the total number of visitors from Europe in the first five months of the year to 424,000 – an increase of 42,000 (11 per cent) on the period.

May arrivals from the United States totalled 77,000, which was an increase of 9,000 on the same month last year. They brought total United States arrivals in the first five months to 191,000 – a rise of 23,000 (13 per cent) on the period.

A spokesman for the British Travel Association said that final details of the numbers of arrivals from British Commonwealth countries during the first five months of the year were not yet available. It was estimated that these, too, were considerably higher than in the same period last year.

Gold and convertible currency reserves July 1966

THE TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £25 million during July to stand at £1,145 million at the end of the month. There was some recourse during the month to Central Bank facilities.

Economic Trends

THE JULY issue of *Economic Trends*, published on Friday, July 29 (HMSO, price 7s.) contains an article by the Central Statistical Office giving detailed estimates of national income and expenditure and their main constituents, up to the first quarter of 1966.

Cinema admissions and takings in May

DURING MAY, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 5.0 million, and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.06 million.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 469, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:
Tools and Implements for April 1966.
Clothing for May 1966.
Footwear for May 1966.
Paper and Film Bags for May 1966.
Salt for May 1966.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:
Electric Lamps for January-March 1966.
Pens and Pencils for January-March 1966.

Protective Duties 1964

An account published under the authority of H.M. Customs and Excise, showing for each item of the Nomenclature Customs Tariff (Part 3 of H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff) the total quantity, or total value, of goods delivered for home use in the United Kingdom on payment of protective duties, and the duty paid. Protective duties comprise Import Duties as defined in Part 3 of the Tariff, and Anti-Dumping Duties. Full Tariff descriptions are given and the figures cover deliveries both from ship's side and from bonded warehouse, and are adjusted in respect of overpayments. Separate figures are given for goods delivered at the Full, EFTA and Commonwealth Preferential rates of duty and for goods delivered free of duty under EFTA or Commonwealth Preference. **80s.** (*by post 81s.*)

Published by

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

France and Iceland

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of July 9, 1966, published details of the extension of the trade agreement of December 6, 1951, between France and Iceland. By an exchange of letters dated May 24, 1966, between the Governments of Iceland, France and Morocco, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1966.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

France and Norway

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of June 18, 1966, published details of the extension of the trade agreement of April 2, 1960, between France and Norway. By an exchange of letters dated May 18, 1966, between the Governments of Norway and France, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Chad, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1966.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

France and Denmark

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of July 2, 1966 published details of the extension of the trade agreement of May 29, 1959, between France and Denmark. By an exchange of letters dated June 14, 1966, between the Governments of Denmark and France, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Chad and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1966.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Exports Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Italy and Denmark — Trade agreement

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade announces that the Italo-Danish Trade Agreement, due to expire on July 14, 1966, has been tacitly renewed for a further year to July 14, 1967. As a result of measures of liberalization taken by the Danish Government, the only Italian goods still subject to import licensing and quota restrictions in Denmark are the following:

	Quota p.m.
Cut flowers and ornamental plants	
Table, sparkling and dessert wines, vermouth, marsala and liqueurs .	8 mill. Danish crowns
Other goods	7.5 mill. Danish crowns

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458/459), quoting CRE 2206G.

United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

BY A RECENT exchange of notes in London it was agreed to continue to apply to trade between the two countries until further notice, the provisions of the Agreed Minute signed in Belgrade on July 8, 1965.

Morocco and China

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 22, announced the signing on May 20, 1966 of an additional protocol to the trade agreement of 1963 between Morocco and China. It is valid for one year from March 30, 1966.

Moroccan exports to China include phosphates and other ores, cotton, commercial vehicles, cork and cereals. Chinese exports to Morocco include tea, coffee, and other foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and batteries.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 449/50).

British commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24, 1966 and subsequently amended:

BARBADOS : *Add* telegraphic address ('Tradcom, Barbados') at end of entry.

CEYLON : *Amend* entry to read:

Mr. J. F. Saunders, MBE, Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission, PO Box 1433, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, COLOMBO, 3.

The telegraphic address and telephone numbers remain the same.

MALAYSIA : *Amend* addresses to read:

Mr. L. E. M. Taylor, Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission, PO Box 1030, Third Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Jalan Suleiman, KUALA LUMPUR.

KUALA LUMPUR – Mr. R. L. Sutton, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, PO Box 1030, Third Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Jalan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur.

KUCHING – Mr. T. Duffy, First Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commissioner in Eastern Malaysia, Overseas Chinese Bank Building, Khoo Hun Yeang Street, Kuching, Sarawak.

The telegraphic addresses and telephone numbers remain the same.

NEW ZEALAND : *Delete* existing entry

Substitute

Mr. J. D. Leithead, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, PO Box 1476, Ninth Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, C.1. (UKREP, Auckland) (Tel. 42-833, 49-646).

PAKISTAN : *Delete* entry for RAWALPINDI

SINGAPORE : *Amend* telephone number to read: '95016/7'

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC : *Re-instate* entry for Aleppo as follows:

ALEPPO (C) – PO Box 7, Aleppo, (Tel. Aleppo 11218).

TURKEY : *Amend* entry for Izmir to read:

IZMIR (C.G.) – Mr. P. P. Galdies, Commercial Officer, British Consulate General, Atatürk Caddesi 336, P.K. 300, Izmir. (Tel. 33508).

USA: DALLAS – Amend telephone number to read 'ME7 3600'

ST. LOUIS – *Delete* existing entry and *substitute*:

'ST LOUIS (C.G.) – Mr. V. W. Lammert, MBE, British Consulate-General, Shell Building, 1221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. (Tel. MA1 4688/9) Area Code 314.'

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433. Telex 25977. Answer back: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ARGENTINA

Agua y Energia Electrica;

(153/66) Dam Construction. September 29. E.S.B. 29547/66.

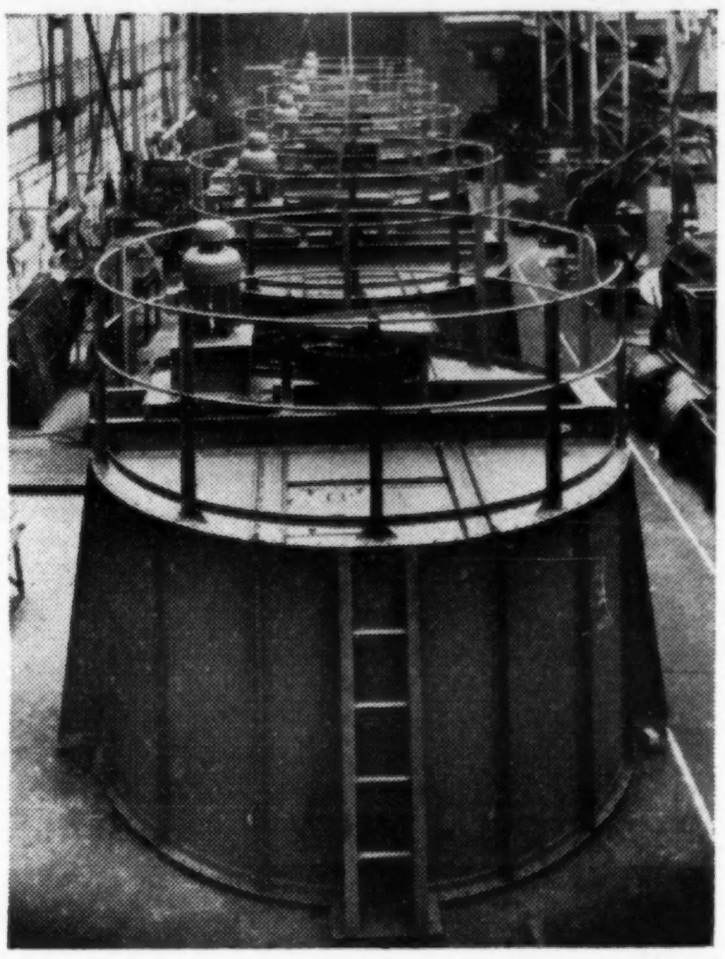
(153/66) Civil Engineering Works and Electro-Mechanical Equipment. October 4. E.S.B. 29548/66.

(153/66) Construction of Dam and Canal. October 25. E.S.B. 29549/66.

AUSTRALIA

(150/66) Track Construction and Appurtenant Work for Commissioner for Railways. August 31. E.S.B. 29335/66.

(149/66) Laser System and Capacitor Bank for Contract Board, Melbourne. September 14. E.S.B. 28656/66.*



Sturtevant Engineering Co. has completed a £32,000 order for six giant air separators by Centrozap of Poland. The separators, shown here, each measure 14 feet in diameter and will be used in the manufacture of hydrated lime to the British Standards Specification.

(148/66) Circuit Breakers and Current Transformers for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. August 29. E.S.B. 28910/66.*

(150/66) Transformers for Electricity Trust of South Australia. September 1. E.S.B. 29342/66.

(149/66) Lathe for Melbourne City Council. (Further Information.) August 24. E.S.B. 28648/66.*

(153/66) Construction of School for National Capital Development Commission. September 6. E.S.B. 29510/66.

BOLIVIA

(151/66) Telephone Equipment for Co-operatira de Telefonos Automaticos de Santa Cruz. October 10. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 29372/66.*

BURMA

(149/66) Tyres and Tubes for General Manager, Steel Mill, Insein. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 31, 1966. E.S.B. 14334/66.*

Myanma Export Import Corporation:

(148/66) Railway Materials and Components. September 21. E.S.B. 28906/66.*

(149/66) Railway Materials. September 21. Tender documents without drawings available for loan. E.S.B. 28907/66.*

CEYLON

(151/66) Water Supply Scheme for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. August 26. E.S.B. 29414/66.

(152/66) Zircon for Geological Survey Department, August 31. E.S.B. 29415/66.

Government Stores Department:

(149/66) Tyres and Tubes. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 24. E.S.B. 26290/66.*

(153/66) Asbestos Sheets. September 8. E.S.B. 29395/66.

(153/66) Manifold Books, September 8. E.S.B. 29396/66.*

(152/66) Paper for Ministry of Finance. October 15. E.S.B. 29413/66.

(152/66) MS Rounds for State Engineering Corporation of Ceylon. August 24. E.S.B. 29408/66.*

COLOMBIA

(152/66) Power Station Equipment for Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas SA. October 7. E.S.B. 29493/66.

(152/66) Equipment for Pumping Station for El Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma 'Incora'. September 5. E.S.B. 29491/66.*

COSTA RICA

(152/66) Electrical Equipment for Instituto Costarricanse de Electricidad. August 29. E.S.B. 29426/66.*

CYPRUS

(153/66) Hospital Equipment for Tender Board, Treasury. August 27. E.S.B. 29454/66.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:

(150/66) Axles. September 3. E.S.B. 29338/66.

(150/66) Belting. September 7. E.S.B. 29339/66.

(150/66) Copper Cable. September 10. E.S.B. 29340/66.

(152/66) Chromium Oxide Paste. (Further Information.) September 10. E.S.B. 13690/66.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(149/66) Steel Pipes. August 25. E.S.B. 28695/66.*

(149/66) Hoists; Air Compressor; Scales. August 24. E.S.B. 28696/66.*

(149/66) Safflower Seed. August 31. E.S.B. 28698/66.*

(152/66) Vacuum Tubes and Neon Lamps. September 3. E.S.B. 29448/66.*

(152/66) Welding Flux. September 1. E.S.B. 29473/66.*

(152/66) Welding Wire. September 1. E.S.B. 29474/66.*

(152/66) Passenger Lift; Escalator. September 13 E.S.B. 29430/66.*

(152/66) Bentonite. September 5. E.S.B. 29431/66.*

(152/66) Steel. September 6. E.S.B. 29432/66.*

(152/66) Concrete Testing Equipment. September 5. E.S.B. 29435/66.*

(152/66) Testing Equipment. September 3. E.S.B. 29441/66.*

(152/66) Meter Testing Equipment. September 3. E.S.B. 29442/66.*

(152/66) Electrical Supplies. September 2. E.S.B. 29440/66.*

(152/66) Phenol. September 9. E.S.B. 29439/66.*

(152/66) Cathodic Protection Equipment, Sepetmber 5. E.S.B. 29438/66.*

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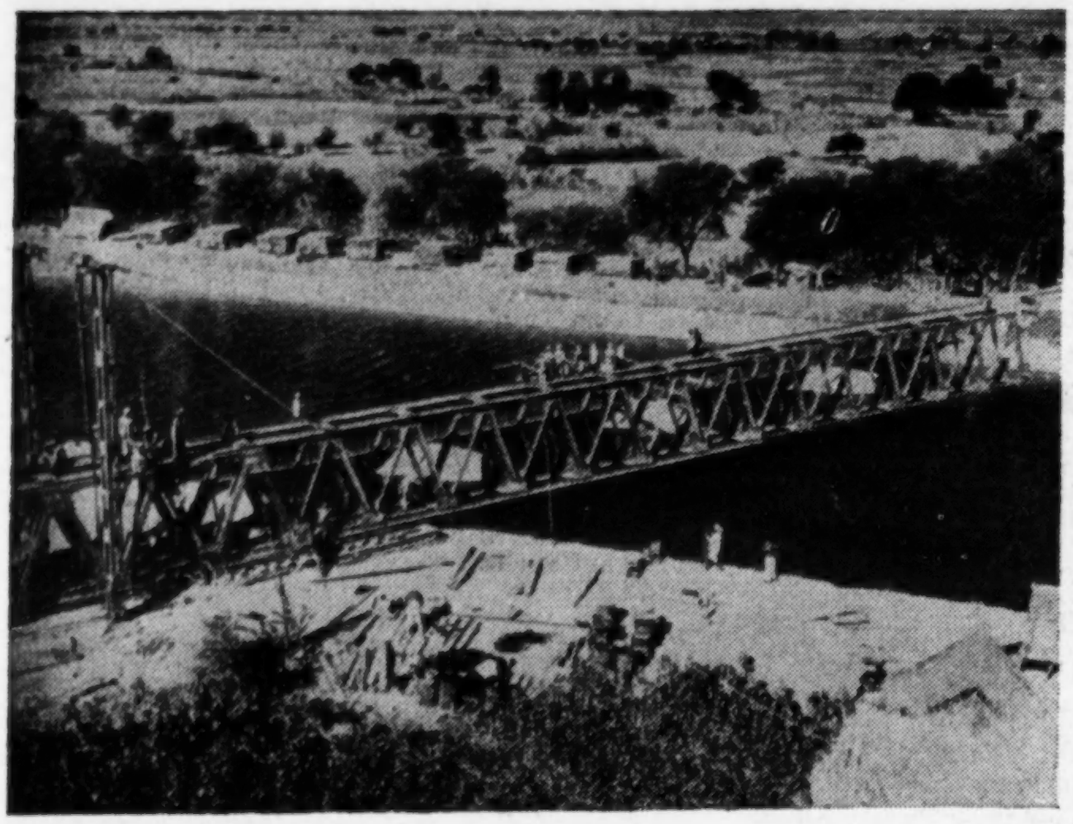
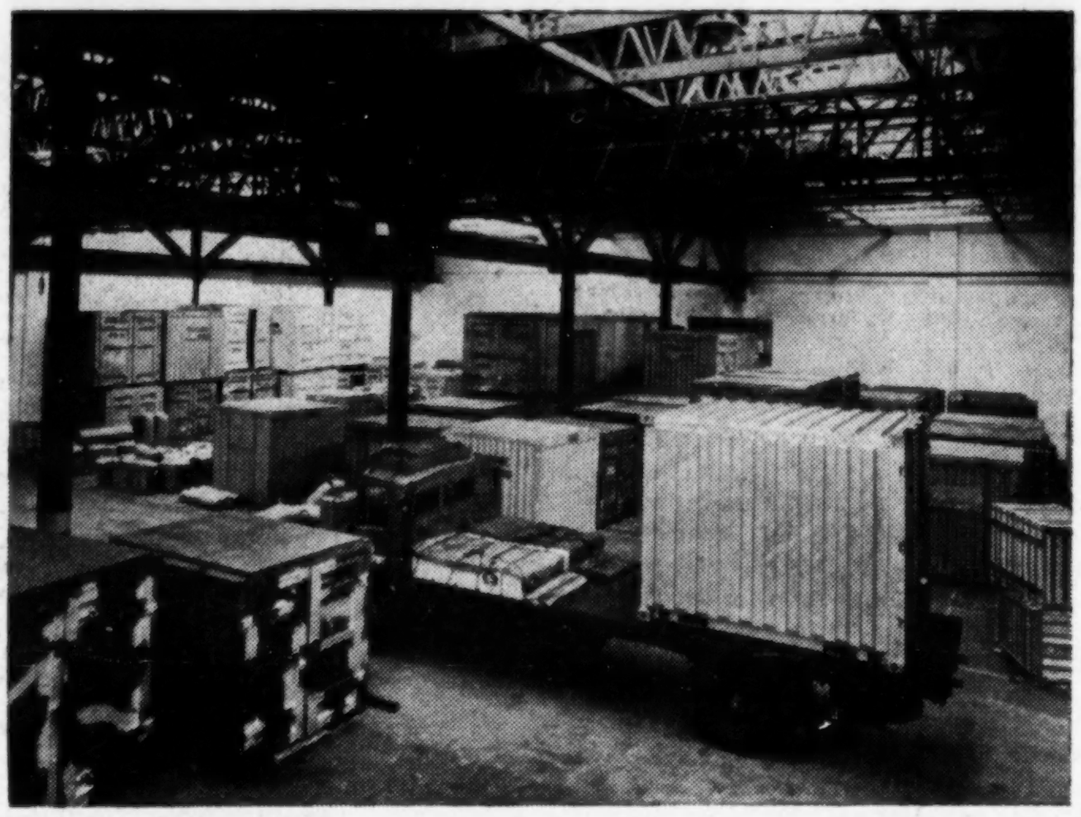


A Callender Hamilton unit construction railway bridge, supplied by BIC Construction Co. Ltd., being launched over the Nangal Hydel Canal in the Punjab. The bridge, for Northern Railway of India, was required to replace a damaged plate girder bridge and was erected in 22 days.



Seen here at the Port of Manchester is the first operational inland container depot of its kind in the country for handling road-borne traffic. It will now be possible for containers imported or exported through any port in the country to be cleared at the depot instead of at the port of entry or shipment.

(152/66) Mortar Grinder. September 5. E.S.B. 29437/66.*
(152/66) Group Fault-Indicator. September 5. E.S.B. 29443/66.*
(152/66) Steel. September 5. E.S.B. 29444/66.*
(152/66) Water Suction Pumps. September 2. E.S.B. 29446/66.*
(152/66) Arc-Welders. September 2. E.S.B. 29447/66.*
(152/66) Measuring Instruments. September 3. E.S.B. 29436/66.*
(152/66) Rock Drills and Accessories. September 3. E.S.B. 29434/66.*
(152/66) Canvas Belts. September 5. E.S.B. 29433/66.*
(153/66) Static Strain Indicator. September 1. E.S.B. 29449/66.*
(153/66) Materials for Dry-Battery Manufacture. August 27. E.S.B. 29450/66.*
(153/66) Dried Milk. September 8. E.S.B. 29451/66.*
(153/66) Reinforcing Bar Cutters and Benders. August 29. E.S.B. 29480/66.*
(153/66) Pressure Reducing Regulators. August 30. E.S.B. 29481/66.*
(153/66) Calorimeter and Accessories. August 30. E.S.B. 29483/66.*
(153/66) Valves, Gauges and Thermometers. August 29. E.S.B. 29484/66.*
(153/66) Arc Welders. August 31. E.S.B. 29478/66.*
(153/66) Hydro-Power Set and Grinder. August 31. E.S.B. 29479/66.*
(153/66) Control Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 29452/66.*
(153/66) Hot Line Clamps. September 1. E.S.B. 29471/66.*
(153/66) Testing Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 29476/66.*
(153/66) Measuring Instruments. August 31. E.S.B. 29477/66.*

GREECE

(150/66) Diary Equipment and Machinery for Agricultural Bank of Greece. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 19. E.S.B. 25248/66.

Ministry of Trade:
(149/66) Tyres and Tubes. August 31. E.S.B. 29302/66.*
(149/66) Lorries. August 26. E.S.B. 29000/66.*
(150/66) Rock Grinders. August 31. E.S.B. 29321/66.*
(150/66) Tools and Accessories. September 5. E.S.B. 29305/66.*
(152/66) Permanent Way Materials. September 5. E.S.B. 29411/66.*

HONG KONG

(151/66) Fluorescent Light Fittings for Conrtoller of Stores. September 9. E.S.B. 29368/66.

INDIA

(149/66) Dock Construction Project for Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27579/66.*
(151/66) Switchgear for Controller of Purchases and Stores. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 12. E.S.B. 26593/66.
Director General of Supplies and Disposals:
(148/66) Condoms. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26585/66.*
(149/66) Hydraulic Wheel Press. (Further Information.) August 30. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28391/66.*
Hindustan Cables Ltd.:
(148/66) Pig Lead. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27182/66.*
(148/66) Steel Plates. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27184/65.*
Madras State Electricity Board:
(150/66) Sluice Valves etc. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27117/66.*
(150/66) Haulage Winch, Wire Rope and Accessories. August 26. E.S.B. 29336/66.
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
(150/66) Transmission Line. September 27. E.S.B. 29313/66.
(152/66) Transformers. August 31. E.S.B. 29410/66.
(149/66) Steel Sheets and Plates for Ministry of Railways. September 3. E.S.B. 28913/66.
(150/66) Water Treatment Plant for Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay. September 22. E.S.B. 29312/66.
(151/66) Cranes and Trailers for UP State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25628/66.*

IRAN

Iranian State Railways:
(150/66) Mixing Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26434/66.*
(150/66) Antimony. (Further Information.) October 10. E.S.B. 26433/66.*
(152/66) Rail Anchor Clips. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27900/66.*
(152/66) Rubber Belting for Ministry of Economy. September 3. E.S.B. 29373/66.*
(150/66) Telephone Call Duration Meters for Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs. August 27. E.S.B. 29345/66.*

IRAQ

(150/66) Construction and Installation of Oil Distributing Depot etc. for Oil Planning and Construction Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26232/66.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

(150/66) Fluoridation Equipment for Enniscorthy Urban District Council. August 26. E.S.B. 29333/66.
(150/66) Trial Borings for Galway Harbour Commissioners. September 6. E.S.B. 29334/66.
(152/66) Water Softening Plant for Laois County Council. August 25. E.S.B. 29425/66.

ITALY

(149/66) Pulse-Generators for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. August 29. E.S.B. 28943/66.*

KENYA

(152/66) Contractors Plant for City Council of Nairobi. August 29. E.S.B. 29386/66.

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KOREA

Office of Supply:

(151/66) Textile Machinery. August 26. E.S.B. 29406/66.*

(152/66) Textile Machinery. August 25. E.S.B. 29407/66.*

LIBYA

(150/66) Main Sewage Pumping Station for Barce Reconstruction Organization. September 14. E.S.B. 29324/66.

Central Tenders Board:

(149/66) Construction of Road. September 5. E.S.B. 28925/66.

(149/66) Road Construction. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28939/66.

(150/66) Stationery for Government Press Department. September 12. E.S.B. 29326/66.

(150/66) Irrigation Project for Ministy of Agriculture. October 3. E.S.B. 29328/66.

Ministry of Communications:

(148/66) Construction of Road. September 5. E.S.B. 28938/66.

(149/66) Road Construction. September 5. E.S.B. 28973/66.

(149/66) Road Construction. September 5. E.S.B. 28940/66.

(150/66) Maintenance of Costal Communications Network. September 26. E.S.B. 29329/66.

(150/66) Generators for Ministry of Finance. October 3. E.S.B. 29331/66.

(150/66) Office Machinery for Ministry of Information and Culture. September 12. E.S.B. 29325/66.

Public Works Department:

(149/66) Construction Projects. August 24. E.S.B. 28972/66.

(150/66) Installation of Electrical Networks. October 3. E.S.B. 29330/66.

(150/66) Installation of Electrical Networks. October 3. E.S.B. 29332/66.

MALAWI

(149/66) Medical Supplies for Government Medical Stores. August 26. E.S.B. 28971/66.*

MALTA

(152/66) Telephones for Director of Contracts. August 31. E.S.B. 29455/66.*

(153/66) Hydraulic Platform for Malta Electricity Board. August 30. E.S.B. 29492/66.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:

(148/66) Electrical Equipment. September 16. E.S.B. 28908/66.

(149/66) Window Glasses. August 31. E.S.B. 28909/66.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:

(151/66) Cable. August 31. E.S.B. 29366/66.*

(151/66) DC Buzzers. August 29. E.S.B. 29367/66.*

(152/66) MS Pipes. September 2. E.S.B. 29398/66.*

(152/66) Capacitors. September 5. E.S.B. 29423/66.*

(152/66) Cadmium-Copper Tapes. September 6. E.S.B. 29421/66.

(152/66) Architects Scales. September 5. E.S.B. 29422/66.*

(153/66) Insulator Spindles. September 2. E.S.B. 29399/66.*

(152/66) Transformer Units for New Zealand Electricity Department. September 27. E.S.B. 29419/66.*

NIGERIA

(150/66) Electricity Sub-Stations for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. October 31. E.S.B. 29343/66.

PAKISTAN

(152/66) Chemical Plant for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. October 4. E.S.B. 29417/66.*

(151/66) Electrical Fittings and Cables for Pakistan Railway Board. September 13. E.S.B. 29400/66.

Recent visitors to the Carpet Trades Ltd. in Kidderminster were Mr. C. Tann (left) and Mr. K. L. Tann (centre) from the Universal Carpet Ltd., Bangkok, who are in the United Kingdom to discuss future marketing policies. Showing the visitors the latest range of carpets is Mr. E. B. Dawson, export sales manager of the company.

PERU

(149/66) Circuit Breakers for Lima Light and Power Co. September 15. E.S.B. 28996/66.*

SINGAPORE

(153/66) Plaster of Paris Bandages for Ministry of Health. September 2. E.S.B. 29465/66.

(149/66) Water Treatment Plant for Public Utilities Board. (Further Information.) August 30. E.S.B. 28629/66.*

SOUTH AFRICA

(152/66) Bituminous Mixer; Skid Testing Equipment for Natal Provincial Administration. September 7. E.S.B. 29397/66.*

State Tender Board:

(150/66) Copper Strip etc. August 29. E.S.B. 29353/66.*

(150/66) Cable and Connectors. September 1. E.S.B. 29354/66.*

(151/66) Cables. August 30. E.S.B. 29358/66.*

(151/66) Diamond Core Drilling Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 29355/66.*

(151/66) Drawing Tables. September 12. E.S.B. 29357/66.*

(151/66) Digestion Unit. August 24. E.S.B. 29362/66.*

(151/66) Thermarine Recorders. September 2. E.S.B. 29363/66.*

(151/66) Plastic Saddles. September 1. E.S.B. 29377/66.*

(151/66) Microscopes. August 24. E.S.B. 29361/66.*

(151/66) Electrical Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 29365/66.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

(152/66) Road Rollers. September 2. E.S.B. 29460/66.*

(153/66) Lubrication Pumps. September 2. E.S.B. 29461/66.*

SPAIN

(151/66) Airfield Construction Works for Ministeriol del Aire. October 20. E.S.B. 29371/66.

(152/66) Constructional Projects for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. Closing dates from September 5-14. E.S.B. 29370/66.

SUDAN

(152/66) Motor Buses for Khartoum Province Transport Committee. August 30. E.S.B. 29463/66.*

(153/66) Generator Sets and Electrical Equipment for Ministry of Works. September 15. E.S.B. 29462/66.*

Sudan Gezira Board:

(150/66) Jute Materials. August 30. E.S.B. 29349/66.*

(151/66) Baling Hoops. August 31. E.S.B. 29348/66.*

THAILAND

(151/66) Constructional Project for the Glass Organization. September 1. E.S.B. 29380/66.

State Railway of Thailand:

(151/66) Wire Mesh. September 5. E.S.B. 29384/66.

(151/66) Railway Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 29381/66.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Ministry of Health and Housing:

(148/66) Hospital Ward Equipment. August 26. E.S.B. 28693/66.*

(148/66) Antibiotics. August 26. E.S.B. 28688/66.*

(148/66) Surgical Dressings. August 26. E.S.B. 28691/66.*

(148/66) Crockery and Cutlery. August 26. E.S.B. 28692/66.*

(149/66) Sulpha Drugs. August 26. E.S.B. 28689/66.*

(149/66) Pharmaceutical Sundries and Dispensary Supplies. August 26. E.S.B. 28690/66.*

(148/66) Incinerator for Port Authority. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 27347/66.

TUNISIA

(152/66) Hospital Supplies for Pharmacie Centrale de Tunis. September 30. E.S.B. 29459/66.*

TURKEY

(152/66) Buses for Istanbul Municipality. September 5. Tender documents (in Turkish) now available. E.S.B. 29536/66.*

(151/66) Pumping Sets for Ministry of Rural Affairs. September 1. E.S.B. 29379/66.*

(150/66) Magnetic Disc Recorders for PTT Administration. August 31. E.S.B. 29347/66.*

(152/66) Constructional Work (NATO) for Turkish Authorities. Apply by September 2. E.S.B. G.D. 1872/66.

(153/66) Valves for Turkish Maritime Bank. August 25. E.S.B. 29494/66.*

URUGUAY

(149/66) Rails and Railway Lines for AFE (State Railways). September 7. E.S.B. 28986/66.

ANCAP (State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly:

(149/66) Harrows. August 31. E.S.B. 28966/66.

(149/66) Electrodes. August 26. E.S.B. 28963/66.

(149/66) Tools and Machines. August 31. E.S.B. 28965/66.

(149/66) Meters. August 30. E.S.B. 28964/66.

(149/66) Mechanical Lathe. August 26. E.S.B. 28961/66.

(149/66) Grass Cutting Machine. August 30. E.S.B. 28962/66.

VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:

(152/66) Drawing Office Equipment. (Further Information.) August 24. Further information can be obtained from the Embassy of Vietnam. E.S.B. 29308/66.*

(152/66) Musical Instruments etc. (Further Information.) August 24. Further information can be obtained from the Embasy of Vietnam. E.S.B. 29306/66.

(150/66) Stationers' Sundries. September 1. E.S.B. 29307/66.*

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Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, agencies, export opportunities, market surveys, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form and specimen copy can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433. Telex 25977. Answer back: Bothillgate, Ldn.).

Copies of those issues, which contain further details of the following items, can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. This number, the country and commodity should be quoted in all inquiries. (Telephone inquiries to City 5757, Ext. 427).

Algeria
(150/66) Inquiry for mackintoshes and uniforms. E.S.B. 28582/66.

Australia
(150/66) Agency inquiry for valves. E.S.B. 27706/66.
(152/66) Agency inquiry for air cleaners and fuel filters and accessories. E.S.B. 28788/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for interlocking steel matting. E.S.B. 19563/66.

Austria
(152/66) Agency inquiry for photographic frames. E.S.B. 29210/66.

Barbados
(149/66) Industrial Incentives Act. E.S.B. 27528/66.

Bolivia
(149/66) Inquiry for veterinary instruments and appliances. E.S.B. 27733/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 28860/66.

Canada
(153/66) Agency inquiry for hose. E.S.B. 29272/66.
(148/66) Inquiry for industrial chemicals and coatings. E.S.B. 28416/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for surface grinders. E.S.B. 28272/66.
(150/66) Inquiry for lace tablecloths; towelling. E.S.B. 28894/66.

Ceylon
(151/66) Inquiry for catering equipment; hotel equipment and fittings; plastic pipes and guttering; water heaters. E.S.B. 28475/66.

Cyprus
(152/66) Agency inquiry for flatware and hollow-ware. E.S.B. 29209/66.

Denmark
(149/66) Inquiry for buckles; riding gear; webbing. E.S.B. 28243/66.
(150/66) Inquiry for furniture and fittings. E.S.B. 26835/66.

Finland
(150/66) Inquiry for camping equipment; hobby articles; sports goods. E.S.B. 28848/66.

France
(152/66) Agency inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 29128/66.
(152/66) Agency inquiry for toilet articles. E.S.B. 29211/66.
(153/66) Agency inquiry for motor car accessories. E.S.B. 29207/66.

Pitch fibre pipe, manufactured at Key Terrain Ltd.'s factory at Larkfield, Kent, has been specified for sewerage in Australia for the first time. Over six miles of underground pipe and 14 miles of drain and perforated pipe is being laid on the site of a 211-acre industrial estate at Maddington, near Perth, Western Australia.

(151/66) Inquiry for decorative plastic sheet and fabrics. E.S.B. 29081/66.
(151/66) Manufacture under licence – iron and steel products. E.S.B. 19898/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for air conditioning equipment; measuring and control instruments. E.S.B. 29213/66.
(153/66) Inquiry for motor and speed reducer units. E.S.B. 6094/66.

France/Denmark
(151/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4304/G.

France/Norway
(151/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5772/G.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(152/66) Agency inquiry for Laser equipment. E.S.B. 29224/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for electric welding machine. E.S.B. 28490/66.
(150/66) Quotas for goods at Fairs. C.R.E. 16229/G.
(151/66) Inquiry for industrial chemicals. E.S.B. 29103/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 29094/66.

Ghana
(149/66) Inquiry for paper-making machinery. E.S.B. 28445/66.

Greece
(151/66) Agency inquiry for synthetic fibres; textile machinery. E.S.B. 29151/66.

Honduras Republic
(153/66) Inquiry for agricultural equipment. E.S.B. 29635/66.
(153/66) Inquiry for steel cable. E.S.B. 29637/66.

Hong Kong
(150/66) Inquiry for costume jewellery; furs; ready-made fashions. E.S.B. 28258/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for pallet loading machines. E.S.B. 29115/66.

India
(150/66) Inquiry for rubber making machinery and plant. E.S.B. 27045/66.

Iraq
(149/66) Inquiry for refuse disposal plant. E.S.B: 27531/66.

Israel
(151/66) Agency inquiry for catering equipment; china-ware; cutlery. E.S.B. 29057/66.
(151/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 29054/66.
(151/66) Agency inquiry for hearing aids and allied equipment. E.S.B. 29077/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 29113/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for paper. E.S.B. 29102/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for soap-making machinery. E.S.B. 29134/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for water heating equipment; water reclamation equipment. E.S.B. 29181/66.

Italy
(151/66) Agency inquiry for horticultural products. E.S.B. 28850/66.
(152/66) Agency inquiry for compressed air pistols; floor maintenance machinery; glue; window cleaning appliances; wood-working machinery. E.S.B. 29093/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for balms; medicated dressings; ointments. E.S.B. 28207/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 29219/66.

Italy/Denmark
(152/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2206/G.

Jamaica
(149/66) Agency inquiry for metal working machinery. E.S.B. 28755/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for shoe making materials. E.S.B. 23376/66.
(150/66) Agency inquiry for castors; hand-trucks; rubber-tyred wheels; wheelbarrows. E.S.B. 28755/66.
(152/66) Agency inquiry for metal pipes. E.S.B. 29232/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for building materials; kitchen equipment – Further Information. E.S.B. 11886/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for domestic electric supplies; hardware; plumbing fixtures; sanitary-ware; steel beams. E.S.B. 26413/66.
(153/66) Inquiry for aluminium foil dishes. E.S.B. 29536/66.

Jordan
(148/66) Agency inquiry for chemical products; engineering and contractors equipment and plant; military clothing and surplus goods; motor car accessories. E.S.B. 28425/66.
(150/66) Agency inquiry for automotive parts; building materials; tyres. E.S.B. 28713/66.
(151/66) Agency inquiry for cigars; cosmetics; fancy goods; liquors; smokers accessories; toiletries. E.S.B. 28288/66.
(150/66) Inquiry for kitchen equipment; laundry equipment; sanitary equipment. E.S.B. 28435/66.

Kenya
(148/66) Agency inquiry for chemists' supplies. E.S.B. 28502/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for metal products. E.S.B. 28403/66.

Lebanon
(152/66) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; telephone equipment; weighing machines. E.S.B. 29269/66.

Luxembourg
(149/66) Inquiry for confectionery; cups and saucers. E.S.B. 28456/66.

New Zealand
(149/66) Inquiry for nuts and bolts. E.S.B. 28503/66.

Nigeria
(151/66) Inquiry for heat sealing machine; hot water bottles. E.S.B. 28269/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for galvanizing plant. E.S.B. 28748/66.

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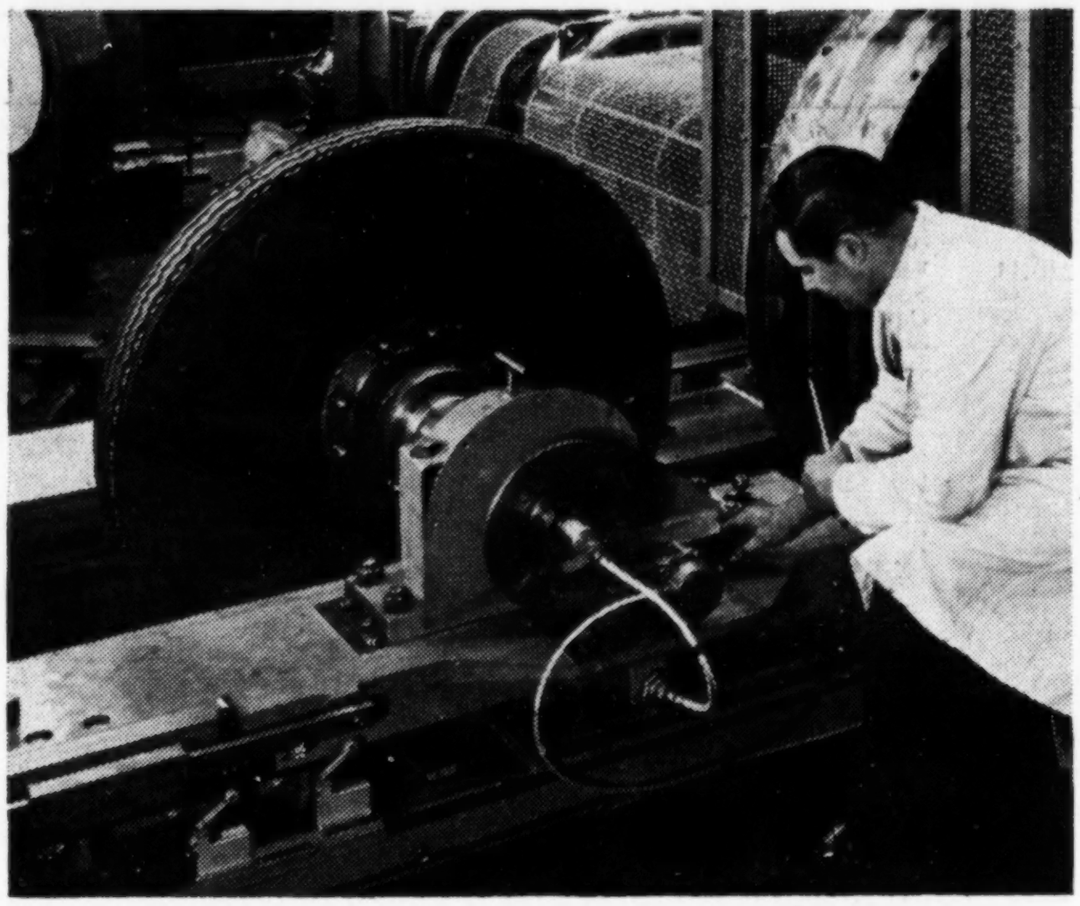
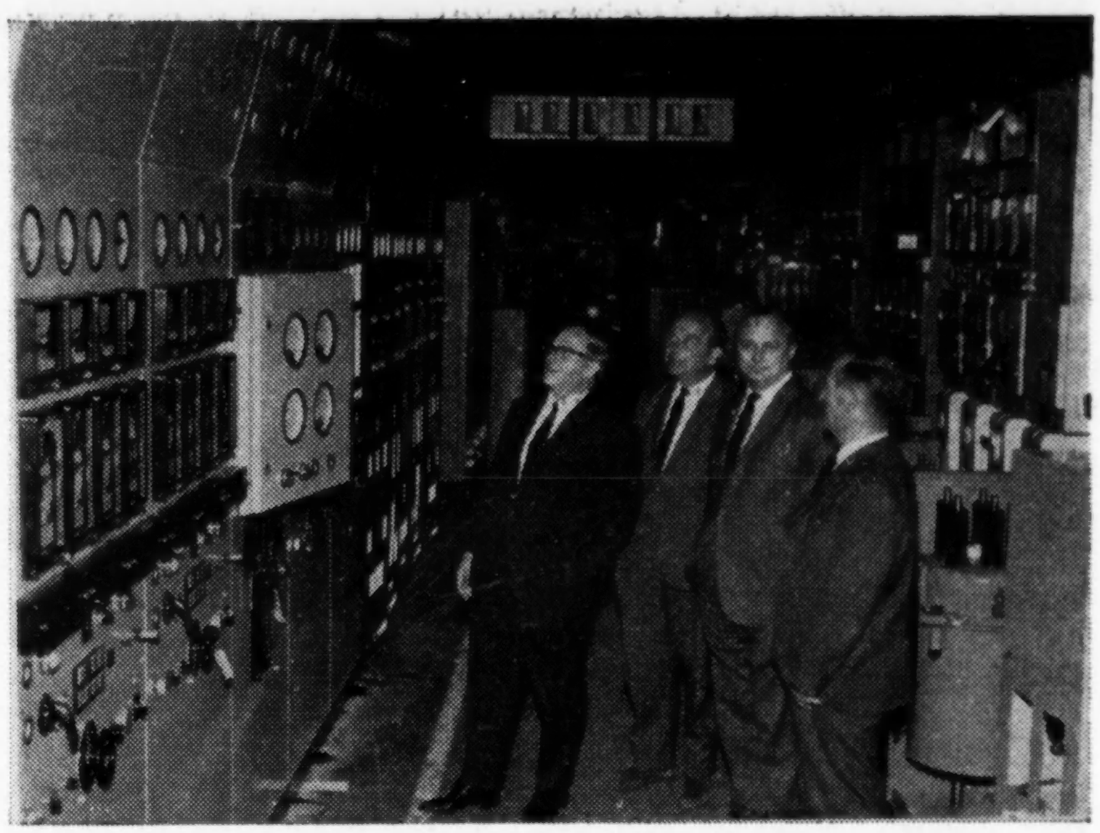


A tyre test plant for the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd. at Ambattur Madras, undergoing trials at the Worcester works of Heenan and Froude Ltd. The plant which costs over £28,000 can test tyres up to speeds of 50 mph and with loads up to 5 tons.



Mr. J. Osborne, chief planning engineer for the China Light and Power Company of Hong Kong (third from left), during a visit to the Blackwood factory of South Wales Switchgear Limited, who are suppliers of electrical power equipment to the Colony. With him are Mr. Norman Care, sales director; Mr. C. Donovan, deputy manager, sales engineering department; and Mr. R. Alderson, contracts manager. The group are standing beside a control tower with alternator control panels.

Norway
(150/66) Agency inquiry for heating, ventilation and general plumbing products. E.S.B. 28565/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for clothing; footwear; swimwear; sun glasses; tobacco pouches. E.S.B. 28853/66.

Pakistan
(149/66) Agency inquiry for mirrors; plate glass. E.S.B. 28843/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for motor car spares and accessories. E.S.B. 27763/66.
(153/66) Agency inquiry for railway equipment and rolling stock; steel fabrications. E.S.B. 29677/66.

Philippines, Republic of the
(149/66) Inquiry for foodstuffs; giftware; household hardware. E.S.B. 28415/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for helicopters; turbines. E.S.B. 28418/66.

South Africa
(148/66) Agency inquiry for mechanical handling equipment. E.S.B. 28488/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 28714/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 28753/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 28752/66.
(152/66) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 29601/66.

Sudan
(152/66) Import restrictions. C.R.E. 1299/3/G.

Sweden
(151/66) Inquiry for hat linings. E.S.B. 10902/66.

Switzerland
(149/66) Agency inquiry for drum handling equipment and tools; drum accessories; pumps. E.S.B. 28566/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for hot water bottles. E.S.B. 28767/66.
(149/66) Agency inquiry for tufting carpets. E.S.B. 28569/66.
(150/66) Agency inquiry for dresses. E.S.B. 28849/66.
(150/66) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 28862/66.

Togo, Republic of
(151/66) Inquiry for electric grills. E.S.B. 28447/66.

Trinidad and Tobago
(151/66) Agency inquiry for plant growth chambers. E.S.B. 19727/66.
(150/66) Inquiry for boiler; jam making equipment and supplies. E.S.B. 26675/66.

Turkey
(150/66) Inquiry for electronic equipment. E.S.B. 28019/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for tea processing plant. E.S.B. 28539/66.

United States of America
(152/66) Agency inquiry for textile goods. E.S.B. 29063/66.
(148/66) Selling to the largest mail order houses. E.S.B. 27930/66.
(149/66) Inquiry for sewing machine loopers; tufting needles. E.S.B. 28291/66.
(150/66) Inquiry for T shirts. E.S.B. 28728/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for builders hardware. E.S.B. 29136/
(151/66) Inquiry for ice cream cone baking machines. E.S.B. 23836/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for optical welding glass. E.S.B. 28472/66.
(151/66) Inquiry for table lamps. E.S.B. 29038/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for manilla rope and sisal twine. E.S.B. 29246/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 29116/66.
(152/66) Inquiry for whisky. E.S.B. 29208/66.

Windward Islands, St. Vincent
(152/66) Food canning and bottling. C.R.E. 980/G.

Zambia
(149/66) Inquiry for baling press. E.S.B. 28247/66.

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66A

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

THE TURKISH SEVENTEENTH global quotas list was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (pages 364-373). The liberalization lists covering the second half of 1966 are published below. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 70 per cent for goods included in List I. (20 per cent only for miscellaneous chemical fertilizers classified under Tariff numbers 31.02, 31.03 and 31.04, and for composite fertilizers classified under Tariff number 31.05. 1 per cent only for breeding livestock).

(b) 100 per cent for goods included in List II.

Imports for liberalized items contained in both lists must be made on a Letter of Credit payment basis. Import licences will be valid for six months.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

LIBERALIZATION LIST

LIST I

Tariff Statis No.	Description	Remarks
01.01.21	Stud horses	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
22	Stud mares and colts	
23	Stud donkeys and foals	
01.02.22	Other bovines for breeding	
01.04.21	Sheep for breeding	
25	Goats for breeding	
01.05	Domestic fowl for breeding	
01.06.21 / 22	Other animals for breeding	
04.05.20	Eggs for hatching	
01.06.10	Guinea pigs, rabbits, white mice	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
05.04.20	Only dry calf bladders – for production of rennet.	
05.14	Ambergris, castoreum, civet, and other.	
06.01	Flower bulbs and other	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
06.02	Other live plants and roots	
12.01.11	Peanut seeds	
40	Soya bean seeds	
60	Cotton seeds	
81	Sesame seeds	
85	Sunflower seeds	
89	Other seeds	
12.03.20	All kinds of flower seeds	
30	All kinds of tree seeds	
49	Other vegetable seeds	
59	Other seeds and fruit seeds	
12.03.10	Sugar beet seeds.	
12.06	Hops.	
12.07.90	Only other pharmaceutical plants	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
13.02.29	Only balsams, gums and resins used in pharmacy	
13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts (only for the pharmaceutical industry)	
15.04.10	Cod-liver oil and other fish oils used in medicine.	
15.07.38	Chinese tallow only, of unvolatile inedible vegetable oils for industrial use.	
15.07.39	Only aspidinol wax.	
15.03 / 15.10.20 / 15.12.20	Only additives used in lubricant blending (for petroleum companies)	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and and Natural Resources.
15.11.10	Only nitration glycerol	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry.
15.16	Vegetable waxes.	
25.01.10	Only pure sodium chloride.	
25.04	Natural graphite.	
25.06	Quartz and quartzite.	
25.10	Nautural calcium phosphates and other.	
25.26	Mica and mica waste.	
25.31	Felspar and fluorspar.	
25.32	Zirconium silicate and vermiculite.	
27.09	Only crude petroleum	Subject to permission of the Petroleum Administration.
27.10.10 / 20	Jet fuel, aviation petrol and SBP	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
27.10.33	Machine lubricants	AID (1)
27.10.33	Only mineral oils used in the manufacture of agricultural pesticides	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
27.10.33	Only liquid paraffin	
27.13	Paraffin wax, petroleum wax and other.	
28.02.10	Only sublimed sulphur (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to approval by the Ministry of Commerce).	
28.03	Vegetable blacks, carbon blacks and other	AID (2)
28.05	Alkaline metals and other.	
28.06.10	Hydrochloric acid, of codex purity, or purer.	
28.06.20	Chlorosulphonic or chlorosulphuric acid.	
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry).
28.10.10	Phosphorous pentoxide.	
20	Phosphoric acids.	
28.11.10	Arsenious acid (arsenic trioxide).	
20	Arsenic acid.	
30	Arsenic anhydrides.	
40	Other.	
28.12	Boric acids, boric oxides (only those conforming with Turkish Codices).	
28.13.30	Other inorganic acids and other oxygeneous compounds of metalloids.	
28.14.10	Phosphorous compounds.	
50	Other.	
28.15.10	Phosphorous sulphide.	
30	Other.	
28.18	Strontium, barium and magnesium oxides, hydroxides and peroxides.	
28.19.10	Zinc oxide.	
28.30	Chlorides and oxychlorides (excluding ammonium chloride).	
28.36	Sulphoxylates, hydrosulphides.	
28.39	Nitrites and nitrates (excluding technical ammonium nitrate).	
28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites, phosphates.	
28.42.16	Potassium carbonate.	
28.43	Cyanides and complex cyanides.	
29.02.20	Trichloroethylene.	
31	Carbon tetrachloride.	
39	Other (excluding paradichlorobenzene).	
29.15.90	Only phthalic anhydride	AID (2)
29.16	Alcohol acids and other.	
29.19	Phosphoric esters and other	AID (2)
29.22	Amine function compounds	AID (2)
29.25	Amide function compounds	AID (2)
29.26	Imide-function or imine-function compounds	AID (2)
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds.	
29.33	Organo-mercury compounds.	
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds	AID (2)
29.36	Sulphonamides	AID (2)
29.37	Lactones and lactams; sultones and sultams.	
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	AID (2)
29.39	Hormones and hormone derivatives	
29.40.20	Other.	
29.41	Heterosides and other.	
29.42.10	Quinine and its salts (for Red Crescent Association).	
21	Cocaine, eucaine.	
99	Codeine and ethyl-morphinechlorohydrate (for Soil Products Office).	
29.42.22-34 / 99	Alkaloids, salts, ethers and esters thereof and other derivatives	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure (excluding sucrose)	
29.44	Antibiotics (AID (2))	
29.45	Other organic compounds	
30.01	Dried organo-therapeutic glands and other organs and their extracts used for medical treatment	
30.02	Serums, microbial vaccines and other	
30.03.21	Oral antidiabetics	
30.03.18	Insulins.	
30.05.20	Dental cement and fillings.	
30	Other (excluding first aid kits, bags, sets).	

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
31.02 03 04	Miscellaneous chemical fertilizers	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
31.05	Composite fertilizers	
31.02.80	Urea containing less than 46 per cent nitrogen).	
32.05.21	Anilins and alizarins	AID (2)
22	Synthetic organic dyes	
29	Other	
32.09.39	Only aluminium paste, bronze paste and bronze powder	AID (2)
32.10	Dyestuffs (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
32.13.10	Printing inks.	
34.02	Only additives used in blending of machine lubricants (for petroleum companies only)	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
34.02	Only benzalconium chloride USP	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
35.02	Only tannalbine and ferrous and arsenious compounds of albumins.	
35.04	Peptones and other protein substances and their derivatives.	
37.01.10 37.02.10	X-ray films (for Red Crescent Association).	
38.06	Concentrated sulphite lye.	
38.09.10	Only creosote oil, used in pharmacy	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
20	Only wood tar used in pharmacy	
50	Only Juniper tar used in pharmacy	
38.11	Only chlorazol (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides and similar preparations used in agriculture and stock-breeding.	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, pesticides, rodent killers and similar preparations used only for hygienic purposes (excluding preparations packaged in aerosol bombs in the country of origin)	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other used in mineral oil blending (for petroleum companies only).	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
38.16	Prepared culture media for cultivation of micro-organisms.	
38.17	Only charges and preparations for fire extinguishers.	
38.19	Only preparations used for processing raisins (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
38.19	Only chemical preparations and products, used as mortar for high alumina (over 70 per cent) refractory bricks per 69.02.10 and 40.90 and those for magnesite or chromomagnesite refractories.	
38.19.11	Only Eldon cards.	
12	Dry test serums.	
13 14	Liquid test serums and calcium monoxinate.	
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze	AID (1)
38.19.20	Only hydraulic fluid	AID (2)
38.19.20	Only additives used in machine oil blending (for petroleum companies).	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
38.19.20	Only pure ichthyol, ammonium sulphicohthyolate, ammonium sulphobitumate	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.19.20	Only seger cones.	
38.19.20	Only chemical preparations and products for petroleum production.	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
39.01	Only polycaprolactum.	
39.01.10	Only silicon fluid SI and other silicons.	
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolydon	AID (2) Subject to permission of the Ministry of Health.
39.03	Only transparent cellulose foils and strips (for Monopoly cigarette factories)	
39.03.12	Only transparent cellulose paper (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
39.03.60	Collodions (codex quality only).	
39.03.90	Only transparent cellulose paper (up to 50 gr/m² substance) (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
39.06	Only alginic acid, its salts and esters.	
39.06.11, 12	Only heparin and dextran.	
21, 29	Only heparinide.	
39.07.90	Only transparent cellulose bags (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce.	
40.01.10	Crepe sheets (excluding sole crepe).	
40.01.20	Only RSS2 and RSS4 quality natural raw rubber (against requirements of automotive tyre factories, tyre recapping, retreading, resoling plants) latex and super 1 X quality raw rubber.	
40.01.20	Only RSS1 and 3 quality raw rubber	AID (1)
40.02	Synthetic rubber and factice derived from oils	AID (1)
40.13.20 61.01.29	Only diving suits.	
41.01.12	Fresh bovine cattle raw hides (15 kg. and over)	AID (1)
16	Dried bovine cattle raw hides (9 kg. and over)	
32	Fresh water buffalo and buffalo calf hides (15 kg. and over)	
36	Dried water buffalo and buffalo calf hides (9 kg. and over)	
47.01.70	Cellulose	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry.
48.01.10	Filter paper	AID (2)
48.03.19	Parchment paper, paperboard and imitations thereof (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
48.07	Only diphenyl papers, art papers, papers and paperboards impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface decorated or printed (excluding all sizes and colours of carbon paper, in rolls or in sheets) (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by the Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic yarns and strings for fishing nets (to meet the requirement of fishermen through the permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
51.04.10	Only fabrics used in the manufacture of automotive tyres and tubes	AID (2)
57.10.10	Jute fabric, coarse, for wrapping	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
58.05.90	Only cotton band for packaging (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
59.04	Only synthetic yarns and strings for fishing nets (to meet the requirement of fishermen through the permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
62.03.10	Jute bags	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
65.06.10	Miners' helmets.	
69.02.10	Refractory bricks and tiles of more than 70 per cent alumina content, magnesite and chromo-magnesite refractories	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry
40	Chromite	
90	Other (excluding refractory bricks of less than 50 per cent alumina content)	
69.03.11 13 14 15 19 90	Crucibles and retorts (including plugs and supports)	AID (2)
73.12	Only strips of iron and steel, up to 25 mm. width (only for exporters on the basis of requirement certificate issued by Exporters' Unions subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce)	AID (2)
73.15	Alloy and high carbon steels (excluding those for automotive springs)	AID (2)
73.40	Only acmonital alloy (for Ministry of Finance).	
76.04	Aluminium foils and strips.	
77.01.10	Unwrought magnesium.	
78.01.20	Only type metals.	
80.02	Solid tin bars, shapes and wires	AID (1)
80.03	Plates, sheets and strips of tin	AID (1)
80.04	Tin foils and strips, tin powder and flakes	AID (2)
83.07.10	Miners' safety lamps and accessories.	
84.15.30	Only refrigeration equipment for refrigerator vans utilized in meat, fish, fresh fruit and produce transportation	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry.
84.19	Packing machines and other	AID (2)
84.21.90	Only miscellaneous accessories and parts for fire extinguishing equipment (excluding body, tank and chassis)	AID (2)
84.36.20 84.38.90	Only sawgins, parts and components	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.56.91	Parts and accessories for mineral and ore sorting, screening and washing machinery and equipment (excluding body, frame and tank)	AID (2)
85.10.10	Miners' safety lamps and accessories	
85.20	Only bulbs for miners' lamps	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.
90.01.10	Only ophthalmic lenses.	
90 02	Only objective and ocular lenses for microscopes.	
90.04	Only protective X-ray goggles.	
90.12	Optical microscopes and other.	
90.15	Precision balances (excluding centigram scales and weights).	
90.17	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments and appliances	AID (2)
90.18.10	Only medical and surgical gas masks.	
90	Other.	
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances and other (excluding plastic false teeth).	
90.25	Instruments, apparatus, etc., for physical and chemical analysis	AID (2)
95.08	Only gelatin capsules for medicines.	
97.07.10	Fish hooks.	
97.07.90	Only standard complete great tunny angling sets; parts and accessories (to meet the requirement of fishermen through the permission of the Ministry of Commerce).	
Miscellaneous	Raw materials, auxiliary materials and boxing and crating materials for exporters of industrial products	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

LIST II

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
05.02.10 20	Hogs' hair and other hair.	
12.01.30	Palm nuts.	
13.02.12	Shellac.	
13	Gum arabic.	
13.03.30	Agar-agar.	
14.01.20	Only raffia.	
14.02.10	Couch grass.	
14.03	Only tampico fibres.	
15.10.30	Industrial fatty alcohols.	
15.14	Spermaceti.	
15.15.10	Special quality purified beeswax.	
21.06.11	Brewery yeast.	
19	Other (except bakers' yeast).	
25.12.20	Keiselguhr.	
90	Other.	
25.23.29	Other cements (excluding slag cement and other trace cements).	
25.28	Natural cryolite and chiolite.	
28.01.10	Fluorine.	
30	Bromine.	
41	Iodine.	
42	Resublimed iodine.	
28.04.20	Rare gases (inert gases).	
31	Phosphorus.	
39	Other metalloids.	
28.19.20	Zinc peroxide.	
28.20	Aluminium oxide, aluminium hydroxide, artificial corundum.	
28.21	Only chromic acid (chromium trioxide).	
28.24	Cobalt oxides and cobalt hydroxide.	
28.26	Tin oxides; stannous oxide and stannic oxide.	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Tariff Statis No.	Description	Remarks
28.28.10	Copper oxide.	
90	Other.	
28.29	Fluorides, fluorosilicates, fluoroborates and other fluorine salts (excluding fluorite).	
28.31.20	Only sodium chlorites.	
30	Potassium hypochlorite.	
40	Other.	
28.32	Chlorates and perchlorates.	
28.33	Bromides, oxybromides, bromates, perbromates, hypobromites.	
28.34	Iodides, oxyiodides, iodates and periodates.	
28.35.11	Antimony sulphide.	
12	Calcium sulphide.	
31	Potassium sulphide.	
33	Tin sulphide.	
42	Arsenic sulphide.	
49	Other.	
28.38.19	Other (excluding pure copper sulphate).	
21	Chromium sulphate.	
22	Only sodium sulphate (codex quality or purer).	
23	Sodium bisulphate.	
24	Sodium persulphate.	
25	Magnesium sulphate.	
26	Lead sulphate.	
28	Zinc sulphate.	
29	Other.	
30	Aluminium sulphate.	
41	Basic mercury sulphate.	
42	Mercuric sulphate.	
43	Potassium sulphate.	
44	Cadmium sulphate.	
49	Other.	
59	Other (excluding nickel sulphate).	
60	Potassium aluminium sulphate.	
71	Chrome alum.	
73	Ferric alum.	
79	Other.	
28.41	Arsenites, and arsenates.	
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate	AID (2)
12	Sodium percarbonate	AID (2)
15	Potassium bicarbonate	AID (2)
19	Other	AID (2)
21	Barium carbonate	AID (2)
22	Precipitated magnesium carbonate	AID (2)
23	Magnesium carbonate	AID (2)
24	Manganese carbonate	AID (2)
29	Other	AID (2)
31	Copper, lithium and basic bismuth carbonate	AID (2)
39	Other	AID (2)
41	Ammonium bicarbonate	AID (2)
49	Other	AID (2)
28.45	Silicates (excluding sodium silicate) (including sodium meta-silicate).	
28.46	Borates and perborates (excluding borax).	AID (2)
28.47.10	Vanadates, ammonium molybdates.	
20	Barium aluminate, cobalt aluminate.	
41	Potassium permanganate.	
49	Other permanganates.	
28.48	Other salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids.	
28.49.29	Argyrol and protargyrol (only codex quality).	
28.50	Radio-active chemical elements and radio-active isotopes; inorganic or organic compounds thereof.	
28.51	Chemical element isotopes and their organic or inorganic compounds other than those per Heading No. 28.50.	
28.52	Salts of thorium, uranium and rare earth metals, as well as other salts and organic or inorganic compounds thereof.	
28.54.10	Perhydrol	AID (2)
28.55	Phosphides.	
28.57	Hydrides, nitrides, silicides and borides.	
28.58.15	Amalgams of mercury chloramide and tin-copper.	
28.58.19	Other.	
29.01.10	Diphenyl, diphenylmethane.	
20	Terpenes.	
41	Styrene.	
49	Other	
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons (excluding alkylaryl sulphonate).	
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.05	Cyclic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.06	Phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.07	Derivatives of phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.08	Ether peroxides and other (excluding technical ethyl-ether).	
29.09	Epoxides and other.	
29.10	Acetals and other.	
29.11	Aldehydes and other.	
29.12	Derivatives of products within Heading No. 29.11 (excluding chloral of non-codex quality).	
29.13	Ketones and other	AID (2)
29.14	Monoacids and other (excluding acetic acid and formic acid).	
29.15.11	Oxalic acid.	
19	Acyclic acids and other.	
30	Sodium salts.	
29.17	Sulphuric esters and other.	
29.18	Nitrous and nitric esters and other.	
29.20	Carbonic esters and other.	
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids.	
29.23	Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds	AID (2)
29.24	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides.	
29.27	Nitrile-function compounds.	
29.28	Diazo-, axo- or azoxy-compounds	AID (2)
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine	AID (2)
29.30	Other nitrogen-function compounds.	
29.32	Organo-arsenic compounds.	
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds	AID (2)
32.04.10	Colouring matter or dyeing extracts of vegetable or animal origin.	
32.08	Prepared pigments, vitrifiable enamels used in the ceramic, enamel and glass industries.	
32.09	Only mattweiss or equivalent substances for the textile industry.	
32.09.39	Only stamping foils.	
32.11	Prepared dryers (desiccants).	
33.06.29	Only haematite sticks.	
34.03	Lubricating preparations and other preparations.	
34.04	Artificial waxes.	
37.03.11 19	Only sensitized papers for office copiers (including diffusion transfer, colour transfer, thermographic, electrostatic and rapid stabilization process sensitized papers (excluding diazo type and ferrocyanide photosensitized paper).	
37.08	Only chemical products and preparations for use in photography (excluding sodium hyposulphite 'thiosulphite' acetic acid and preparations containing more than 10 per cent acetic acid).	
38.01	Blocks and plates of artificial graphite for manufacturing carbon brushes and other parts to be used for electrical and electro-technical works.	
38.05	Tall oil.	
38.07.10	Pine oil.	
38.08.30	Other.	
38.13	Only liquid preparations and others for soldering and welding.	
38.15	Vulcanization accelerators	AID (2)
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners and similar products.	
38.19	Only dodecylbenzene and alkylbenzene mixtures.	
38.19.20	Only lead sulphate activated with oils.	
38.19.20 30	Only blocks and plates made of metallo-graphitic compositions or of artificial graphite powder mixed with artificial resins, to form up products for manufacturing carbon brushes and other parts to be used for electrical or electro-technical works.	
40.06.29	Only synthetic and natural rubber base adhesives on paper	AID (2)
40.09.20	Only hoses of materials resistant to lubricants, petroleum hydrocarbons or pressure hydraulic system fluids (excluding water, radiator and vacuum cleaner hoses).	
40.10	Only V-belts.	
40.14.11	Washers.	
40.14.12	Gaskets.	
40.14.20	Only tyre mould pneumatic tubes for use in the manufacture or recapping of tyres	AID (2)
42.04	Articles of leather, artificial or composition leather used in technical applications (excluding transmission belts and machine oil seals).	
45.01	Natural unworked cork and cork waste.	
45.02	Natural cork.	
45.04.20	Only gaskets.	
48.07	Only paperboard plates for printing matrices.	
48.15.90	Only waxed paper, diphenyl paper, filter paper, cigarette tip paper in rolls and 7·5 to 12·5 cm. kraft paper tape rolls.	
48.21.10	Gaskets.	
22	Graph papers for recorder type medical and technical instruments.	
29	Only perforated paper or paperboard cards for Jacquard and similar machines (perforated or rotary).	
49.01.21	School books (text-books) in foreign languages.	
29	Other books in foreign languages (only technical, scientific, literary, professional and art books).	
49.02.10	Fashion magazines.	
49.02.30	Other (only political or commercial dailies or periodicals, technical, scientific, literary, professional and art magazines).	
49.03.20	Books for children, in foreign languages, pictorial books and albums.	
49.04	Printed music.	
49.05	Maps of all kinds (excluding atlas globes of up to 31 cm. diameter and navigation maps for Black Sea).	
49.06	Engineering and architectural plans and other technical drawings.	
49.11	Only plans, charts, etc., for educational purposes.	
57.07.11 12	Coco fibre yarns.	
58.05	Only spindle tape and rotary loom belting for textile industry.	
59.04.21	Only Jacquard cord.	
59.11.90 59.17.90	Blankets for printing machines.	
59.16.12	Machine belts of wool and hair	AID (2) Subject to Ministry of Industry approval.
59.17.12	Only diaphragms.	
59.17.90	Only gaskets, washers, buffing wheels, sleeves and pads, diaphragms of pumps, engines, etc., safety belts, buffing discs.	
66.03.11	Only metal frames for umbrellas (excluding all umbrella handles with the exception of those for collapsible hand umbrellas, as well as stem parts of lawn parasols, etc.).	
68.04.20	Only abrasive bricks and razor whetstones.	
68.14	Only accessories for brakes, clutches and other frictioning parts based on asbestos, cellulose and other metallic substances (excluding yarns, packings, wicks, clutch and brake linings made of asbestos and the 'roll and meshed wire' type brake linings) (meshed wire type clutch linings included)	AID (2)
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	AID (2)
68.16	Articles of stone or similar mineral substances not listed elsewhere in the tariff	AID (2)
70.09	Only rear view mirrors for automotive vehicles	
70.12	Inner vacuum glasses for vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels	AID (1)
70.14.90	Only headlight and tail-light (stoplight) lenses for motor vehicles	AID (2)
70.15.11 21 70.15.19 29 70.06	Pocket watch and wrist watch glass. Only lenses for oxy-acetylene or arc welding goggles and masks.	
70.18	Optical glass and elements of optical glass, lenses for corrective spectacles	AID (2)
70.20	(a) Only glass wool (fibre glass). (b) Fibre glass felt.	
70.21.10	Safety glasses for boilers	AID (2)
20	Water level indicator glass for boilers	AID (2)
90	Only glass rollers for leather dressing; machinery engine and automotive parts of glass	AID (2)
71.02.10	Industrial diamonds	AID (2)
73.02	Ferro-alloys (excluding ferro-chrome)	AID (10)
73.04	Only iron or steel shot	AID (2)
73.05.10	Iron or steel powders.	
73.29.20 90	Only transmission and drive chains (sprocket chains), links, connectors, etc., for bicycles, motorcycles, (excluding automotive snow chains and chains of 3-76 mm. round wire)	AID (2)
73.33	Hand sewing and other needles.	
73.35	Iron and steel springs (excluding leaf springs for motor vehicles, and springs for rolling shutters).	
74.04.20	Only phosphor-bronze plates, sheets and strips	AID (1)
74.16	Copper springs.	
74.19.39	Only pneumatic tube valve caps and valve needles.	

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
75.01 02 03 04 05	Nickel and nickel products.	
75.06.29	Only nickel conductor wire	
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	AID (2)
76.05	Only aluminium powder, containing less than 2% of oil.	
76.06	Only aluminium tubes (of 15 mm. or smaller bores).	
76.16.51	Aluminium discs used in flexible tube manufacture	AID (1)
77.02	Magnesium bars, rods, angles, shapes and wires.	
80.01.10	Unwrought tin (only A, B, C, D or G quality)	AID (1)
80.01.10	Unwrought tin (only to be used for works related with foodstuffs) (excluding those containing more than 0·02% arsenic and more than 0·5% lead or those containing antimony and cadmium).	
81.01.40	Only tungsten wire (wolfram wire).	
81.02.40	Only molybdenum wire.	
81.03	Tantalum and articles of tantalum.	
81.04.30	Other base metals (excluding fluorite ore).	
81.04.30	Only fluorite ore	Subject to Ministry of Health permission.
82.04.20	Only welding torches (excluding tanks).	
82.05	Only wire drawing mills.	
82.06	Knives, cutters and blades for machines or for mechanical appliances (excluding those for harvesters and graders).	
82.07	Tool bits, plates, rods, and the like.	
82.11.22	Only cutters for electric shavers.	
83.01	Only locking gas tank caps, door locks and locking door handles for automotive vehicles and the safety lock units for elevators, telphers and travelling cranes.	
83.07.29	Only parts for incandescent flame lamps (excluding container tank and parts for lighthouse lanterns).	
83.08	Flexible tubes of base metals.	
84.02	Auxiliary plant for steam and vapour generating boilers, condensers, and miscellaneous parts and accessories therefor	AID (2)
84.03.20	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.04.20	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.05.20	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.06.90	Only parts and accessories for airplane engines.	
84.06.90	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding oil seals, steel shell copper alloy bearings, whether or not plated with any other substance, cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, oil pans, valve covers, flywheels and sheaves, and cylinder sleeves of up to 200 mm. diameter) (fine type air-cooled cylinder liners and pressed steel cylinder sleeves included)	AID (2)
84.07.90	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding frame and body)	AID (2)
84.08.19	Jet engine and gas turbine parts for airplanes.	
84.08.80	Parts and accessories for other engines and motive power generating machines (excluding frame and body)	AID (2)
84.09.20	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding bodies and frames)	AID (2)
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and water pumps as components of gasoline and diesel engines	AID (2)
84.10.29	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.11	Only vacuum and air pumps as components of the machinery falling under Heading No. 84.23 as well as automotive equipment	AID (2)
84.11.90	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame and air tanks of compressors)	AID (2)
84.16.13 84.40.90	Only calender rollers for textile machines.	
84.16.20	Miscellaneous parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
84.17.13 29	Only parts and accessories (excluding bodies, frames and air tanks). Only parts and accessories (excluding body and tanks).	
84.18.30 59.17.90 48.21.29	Only filter elements (excluding air strainers).	
84.18.40	Only parts and accessories (excluding body, frame and the milk tank and cream balls for cream separators).	
84.21.90	Only such components and parts covered under respective catalogues of sand and shot blasting machines (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.22.90	Only clutches and couplings, speed governors, bumpers, and shock absorbers for telphers and gantry bridges; only shock absorbers for elevators	AID (2)
84.23	Only parts and accessories (excluding bodies, frames and grader blades)	AID (2)
84.24.69	Other accessories and parts (excluding body, frame and wooden structure) (excluding ploughshares for manual ploughs, disc-harrow discs and plough discs)	AID (2)
84.25.91	Parts for harvesters, threshers and fodder presses (excluding cutter blades for harvesters)	AID (2)
84.25.95	Accessories for other machinery (excluding harvester blades)	AID (2)
84.26.10 20 60	Milking and diary machines and equipment	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.26.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
84.27.10 20	Fruit presses, crushers and strainers and the like (excluding grape presses)	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.28	Other agricultural and horticultural, poultry breeding, agricultural machinery and equipment (excluding incubators of less than 1,200 egg capacity)	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID (2)
84.27.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
84.28.91	Parts for fodder crushers	AID (2)
84.28.95	Parts and accessories for other machinery (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.29.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
84.30.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
84.31.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.32.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.33.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.34.19	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.34.25	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.34.29	Only parts and accessories (excluding body, frame and printing types)	AID (2)
84.35.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.38	Auxiliary machinery and equipment for machines under Heading No. 84.37 and the parts and accessories for machinery under Heading Nos. 84.36 and 84.37, excluding bodies and frames	AID (2)
84.39.20	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.41.30	Sewing machine needles.	
84.42.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.43	Only parts and accessories and crucibles.	AID (2)
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and forms	AID (2)
84.48	Accessories and parts for machinery under Heading Nos. 84.45 to 84.47 (inclusive) (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.49	Only parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances (including blow pipes)	AID (2)
84.55	Parts and accessories for machinery under Heading Nos. 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (excluding frames, bodies and drawers)	AID (2)
84.56.95	Parts and accessories for other machinery (excluding body, frame, drum sections, balls and rods, crushing jaws)	AID (2)
84.57.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
84.59.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body, drum and frame)	AID (2)
84.60	Moulds and dies used in casting metals, metallic carbides, glass, metallic materials, rubber and plastic materials	AID (2)
84.61	Only carburettors for fuel oil burners, kerosene stoves, and similar equipment and appliances, parts for such carburettors, valves for pneumatic tyre tubes; only valves for engines and compressors.	
84.62	All types of ball and roller bearings	AID (2)
84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, levers, bearing housings and other (including gear boxes for telphers and gantry bridges) (excluding transmission shaft bearings, steel shell copper alloy bearings, oil seals, flywheels and gear boxes of elevators and washing machines)	AID (2)
84.64	Metal sheeting combined with asbestos, felt and paperboard, or laminated metal, similar jointings and other.	
84.65	Accessories and parts not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical devices of machinery and mechanical apparatus (excluding body and frame).	
85.02	Only parts and accessories (excluding body and frame)	AID (2)
85.03.90	Primary cells and parts therefor (excluding dry cells and parts).	
85.04.90	Only separators for lead plate batteries	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID (2)
85.05	Only parts and accessories (excluding body, frame and windings).	
85.08	Electrical ignition and starting equipment for internal combustion engines	AID (2)
85.11.90	Parts and accessories (excluding body and frame).	
85.12.35	Parts and accessories (excluding body, frame and electric iron parts) (including electric iron thermostats)	AID (2)
85.13.91 95	Parts and accessories – less wiring (including crossbar selectors minus wiring) (excluding body, frame, relay frames, transformer, battery, rectifier, cables, conductors and coils)	AID (2)
85.14.11	Microphone diaphragm and receiver capsules for telephone sets.	
85.16	Only spare parts and accessories for signal and traffic control equipment for railways.	
85.19.10	Only overload, grounding, time delay and differential relays	AID (2)
85.19.20	Only non-heating type resistors and potentiometers (excluding sliding type resistors and rheostats).	
85.19.40	Only headlight dimmer switches, ignition switches	AID (2)
85.19.90	Only parts and accessories for automatic switches and for Star/Delta switches of higher than 25 amps and for relays (excluding all enclosures, housings and covers)	AID (2)
85.09 85.20	Electric light bulbs for automotive lights and hand or pocket torches (including sealed beam type headlights for transportation vehicles)	AID (2)
85.20.70	Only bulbs for projectors and endoscopic apparatus classified under respective catalogues.	
85.20.90	Parts and accessories	AID (2)
85.21	Thermionic valves and tubes	AID (2)
85.24	Parts and articles of agglomerated or heat bonded carbon, coal or graphite, for electrical or electro-technical applications (excluding carbon brushes and parts for electrical machines and appliances)	AID (2)
85.28	Electrical accessories and parts for machinery and equipment, not mentioned elsewhere in this heading	AID (2)
86.09	Parts and accessories for railways rolling stock (excluding axles, tow hooks, couplings and leaf springs).	
87.06	Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles under Heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (catalogue listed parts and accessories only)	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
	(excluding chassis, trunk, fenders, doors, safety belts, clutch facings and brake linings, oil seals, steel shell copper alloy bearings – whether or not plated with any other substances – exhaust piping and mufflers, electro-pneumatic horns, and fuel tanks, front wheel brake drums, springs, mounts, shackles, joint sockets, hand brake drums, front wheel hub assembly) (including chassis parts and accessories)	AID (2)
87.07.20	Parts and accessories (except those covered under Heading No. 84.06.90) . . .	AID (2)
87.11	Invalid carriages and chairs fitted with means of mechanical propulsion; other similar equipment.	
88.03	Parts and accessories for balloons, blimps (gliders), airships, airplanes and helicopters.	
90.07.15	Parts for photographic appliances (excluding bodies, boxes and frames).	
90.07.20	Other instruments and appliances.	
90.07.30	Parts and accessories for other instruments.	
90.08	Only parts and accessories (excluding body, box and frame).	
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this chapter, contact photocopiers, reels for films, film spools and projection screens.	
90.14	Surveying and topography and land charting instruments, elevation reading instruments, photogrammetric, hydrologic and navigation (sea, river and air), meteorologic, hydrologic and geophysic instruments and apparatus; compasses and telemeters.	
90.16	Only planimeters, micrometers, focimeters and calibrated calipers.	
90.20	X-ray equipment, tubes, accessories and parts therefor.	
90.21	Instruments, apparatus and models designed solely for demonstration purposes, unusable otherwise (excluding atlas globes of up to 31 cm. diameter).	
90.22	Machines and appliances for mechanical testing of hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and similar properties of industrial materials	AID (2)
90.23	Densimeters (densitometers), areometers, alcohol meters and the like (excluding plastic or wooden decorative and ornamental instruments or those which are combined with such).	
90.24	Only instruments and apparatus for measuring, controlling and regulating liquids and gases, or for automatic temperature control: temperature measuring instruments for central heating installations and the like.	
90.26.20	Liquid meters (excluding water bulk meters of 1 in. and less).	
90.26.30	Gas meters.	
90.27	Other meters and counters, speedometers, taximeters, stroboscopes.	
90.28	Electrical and electronic instruments and appliances used in measuring, testing, controlling, regulating and analyzing applications (excluding line tester type screw-drivers) . .	AID (2)
90.29	Parts, accessories and ancillaries usable in one or several of the instruments and apparatus within Heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28 (excluding graduated scales, coils and terminals and boxes, frames, covers for panel type instruments used for testing, checking controlling, regulating or analyzing works covered under Heading No. 90.28 and the upper and lower covers of electric counters, clamps covers and complete clamps, glass, current and voltage coils and electric numerators covered under Heading No. 90.26).	
91.11	Other clock timepiece parts (excluding case, enclosure, frame and bezel).	
92.09	Strings for musical instruments.	
92.10	Parts and accessories for musical instruments, metronomes of all types, tuning forks, tuning whistles (excluding empty enclosures and other parts for musical boxes).	
92.10	Only mechanisms for musical boxes . .	Subject to permission of the Ministry of Tourism and Information.
92.12.41	Only educational records	Subject to permission of the Ministry of National Education.
92.12.43	Only record dies.	

ANGLO-ARAB TRADE
(IN ARABIC)

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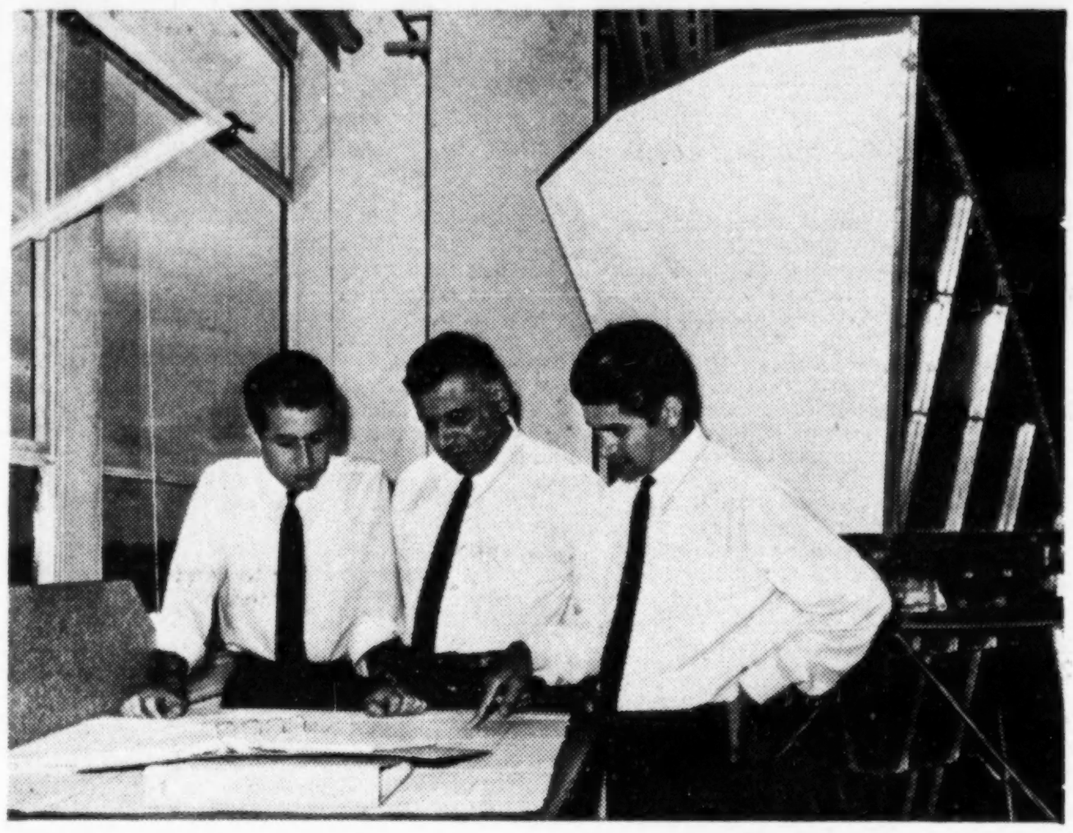

Three Iranians, under training at the Coventry works of GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd. studying data on the type of microwave communications equipment which will link an oil refinery at Abadan with the port of Bandar Mah-Shahr, in Iran. GEC has been awarded contracts totalling over £216,000 to supply the link as well as an automatic telephone exchange at Bandar Mah-Shahr.

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
96.02.10	Brushes used as machine parts.	
98.04	Pen nibs and nib tips.	
98.10.20	Parts and accessories for lighters and other igniters (excluding fuel compartments and outer cases).	

Note:
(1) If no statistical numbers are indicated against the Tariff headings included in these lists, all the statistical numbers indicated in the 'Customs Entry Tariff Schedules' for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.
(2) Unless specifically annotated with restrictive provisions such as 'only' or 'excluding' all commodity descriptions in this list shall be inclusive of any and all articles enumerated under the respective Item numbers in the 'Customs Entry Tariff Schedules'.
Remarks:
Aid allocations:
AID (1) Wholly AID.
AID (2) Partly AID.
AID (10) Partly AID. Ferro-manganese (73.02.11) shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

JORDAN

Customs tariff

THE Jordanian *Official Gazette* No. 1936 of July 16, 1966, published details of Regulation 80 of 1966, which is known as the 'Unified Additional Fees Regulation'.

Briefly the new regulation provides for additional duties and customs duties to be merged to give a single customs levy. The new procedure is designed to ease the task of customs officers in calculating total levies, and does not in any way alter existing rates.

All inquiries about this notice shou'd be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments to the customs tariff were published in the Jordanian *Official Gazette* No. 1936 of July 16, 1966.

Tariff No.	Article	Unit	Rate of Duty
25/15	Marble, etc.:		
	(a) Marble, raw, roughly squared by sawing but not polished	*Ad val.*	18%
	(b) Others:		
	1. Unworked blocks	*Ad val.*	1%
	2. Others	*Ad val.*	28%
49/11/d	Printed pictures, coloured or not, for tourists, view in the Kingdom	*Ad val.*	18%
22/3	Beer:		
	(a) In containers whose capacity is less than one litre:		
	1. In bottles of a capacity of less than half a litre	Bottle	130 fils
	2. In bottles of a capacity of half a litre but less than one litre	Bottle	165 fils
	(b) Others	Litre	200 fils
22/5	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:		
	(a) Wine	Litre	420 fils
	(b) Sparkling wine:		
	1. Champagne	Litre	780 fils
	2. Others	Litre	780 fils
	(c) Others	Litre	420 fils
22/6	Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes, etc.	Litre	660 fils
22/8	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, etc.:		
	(a) Undernatured:		
	1. For industries subject to excise duty (1)	Litre	53 fils
	2. Others	Litre	50 fils
	(b) Denatured	Litre	225 fils
22/9	Ethyl alcohol, etc.:		
	(a) Ethyl for industries subject to excise duties	Litre	50 fils
	2. Others	Litre	125 fils
	(b) Spirituous beverages:		
	1. Arak	Litre	660 fils
	2. Whisky	Litre	900 fils
	3. Brandy (cognac)	Litre	900 fils
	4. Gin	Litre	900 fils
	5. Vodka	Litre	900 fils
	6. Other	Litre	900 fils
	(c) Spirituous beverages: Sweetened and aromatized	Litre	900 fils
	(d) Other spirituous beverages	Litre	900 fils
	(e) Compound alcoholic preparations	Litre	900 fils
24/1	Tobacco leaf and waste:		
	(a) Tombac and tombac leaf	Kg. one	885 fils
	(b) Tobacco leaf	Kg. one	1,225 fils
	(c) Waste	Kg. one	133 fils
	(d) Others	Kg. one	1,213 fils
24/2	Manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences:		
	(a) Tobacco, cut: pressed or chewing tobacco	Kg. one	1,855 fils
	(b) Snuff	Kg. one	2,645 fils
	(c) Cigarettes	Kg. one	3,982 fils
	(d) Cigars	Kg. one	2,250 fils
	(e) Grak	Kg. one	1,865 fils
	(f) Tobacco extracts and essences		Exempt
	(g) Others	Kg. one	1,854 fils
27/10	Petroleum and shale oils, etc.:		
	(a) Benzine	Litre	14.6 fils
	(c) Kerosene	Litre	2.5 fils
36/6	Matches (excluding Bengal matches):		
	(a) In boxes whose contents exceed 40 sticks but not 60 sticks 144 boxes (gross)		305 fils
	(b) Others		43 fils

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restrictions. Imports of these items were liberalized with effect from May 22, 1966.

List of items which have become eligible for import licences as from May 22, 1966

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty	Purchase Tax
20.07 (i) (1) (a) 20.06 (b)	1. Citrus fruit juice concentrate. 2. Natural citrus fruit juice. 3. Preserved orange or grapefruit slices.	60%	15%
28.04 (c) (1)	Argon gas	45% but not less than IL.1·70 per kilo.	Exempt
38.19 (i) (9)		45%	
28.37	Sodium thiosulphate		Exempt
30.04 (b)	Surgical adhesive plasters	Not packed in containers for the retail trade: 100% but not less than IL.10 per kilo including containers. Other: 100% but not less than IL.30 per kilo including containers.	Exempt
33.06 (d) (1)	Shaving creams and shaving powders packed in aerosol containers.	45% + IL.4 per kilo including containers.	10%
38.11 (i) (1)	Pesticides packed in aerosol containers for domestic use.	25% + IL.3 per kilo including container.	Exempt
42.02	Suitcases, travelling bags, satchels, tool cases, handbags, wallets and similar containers.	Outer linings made of: 1. Artificial straw IL.60 2. Other: (a) made of textile, leather or composition leather IL.45 per kilo. (b) rubberized fibre, paper or carton IL.4 per kilo. (c) made of other materials IL.25 per kilo.	15%
42.03 (i)	Belts of leather or composition leather.	Belts: 100% but not less than IL.3 each.	15%
	Watch straps of leather or composition leather.	Watch straps: 100% but not less than IL.1 each.	25%
70.08 (i)	Safety glass (laminated or toughened glass).	60% + IL.2 per kilo	Exempt
83.09 (b)	Tubular rivets, bifurcated rivets	60%	10%
84.03 (a) (1)	Acetylene gas generators (water process) and parts thereof.	60%	Exempt
84.03 (b) 84.14 (c) (9) (i)	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric and parts thereof.	35%	Exempt
84.14 (d)			
84.63 (i) (b)	Pulley and pulley blocks, flywheels, chain wheels of cast iron, worked or unworked.	45%	Exempt
84.63 (i) (1)	Gears and gearing	Worm gears of a weight exceeding 200 kg. each 15%. of a weight exceeding 750 kg. each 15%. other – 45%.	Exempt
85.13 (a) (2)	Telephones	60% but not less than IL.35 each.	35%
85.14 (i)	Audio frequency amplifiers, sound amplifiers.	60%	35%
87.12 (a) (1)	Seats for motor cycles and bicycles.	45% but not less than IL.6 each.	35%
87.12 (b) (4) 90.17 (c) (9)	Medical syringes excluding those made of plastic materials.	35%	Exempt
90.26 (a) (9) (a)	Meters for electric supply or production, single phase, over 10 ampere.	60% but not less than IL.18 each.	Exempt
	Cycles and parts (as per list attached).	See list attached	Bicycles: 25% Parts: 7½% Frames: IL.21 each
85.09 (a)	Dynamos for cycles	120% but not less than IL.6 a unit.	
87.10 (i)	Bicycles without motors	100% + IL.70 each	
87.12 (b) (1)	Rear hubs with brakes and parts	35%	
87.12 (b) (3)	Frames	100% but not less than IL.60 each.	
87.12 (b) (5)	Parts:		
	(a) Rims	100% but not less than IL.4 each.	
	(b) Spokes with or without nipples.	100% but not less than IL.4 per 144 units.	
	(c) Front or rear hub	100% but not less than IL.2 each.	
	(d) Handlebars with one brake	100% but not less than IL.9 each.	
	(e) Handlebars with two brakes.	100% gut not less than Ir.14 each.	
	(f) Front and rear brakes	100% but not less than IL.6 each.	
	(g) Pedals	100% but not less than IL.3·50 a pair.	
	(h) Wheel chains of 30 teeth or more.	100% but not less than IL.6 each.	
87.12 (b) (6)	Wheels:		
	(a) Without tyres and tubes	100% but not less than IL.7 each.	
	(b) Other	100% but not less than IL.13 each.	
87.12 (b) (9)	Other parts	100%	

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Service Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

SPAIN

Suspension of customs duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of July 26 the Spanish authorities announced the extension of the import duty suspension on lead ore and articles of lead (Tariff headings 26-01.E and Chapter 78) until September 7, 1966.

(*Continued on next page*)

SPAIN, *continued*

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH LIST of global quotas for 1966 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 11, page 574. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Applications to be presented between
		Million peseatas	
24	Non-liberalized wood manufactures	6·000	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
26	Miscellaneous textile fibres	5·000	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
27	Yarns of miscellaneous textile fibres	7·200	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
28	Coconut yarn	19·800	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
29	Fabric of miscellaneous textile fibres	34·800	Aug. 20-Sept. 20
30	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	7·920	Aug. 20-Sept. 20
31	Special fabrics	7·200	Aug. 20-Sept. 20
35	Articles of glass and porcelain	12·500	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
36	Imitation jewellery	3·750	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
37	Containers of iron and steel	7·500	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
39	Stoves, cookers and heating apparatus, non-electric, of iron or steel	4·500	Aug. 16-Sept. 16
41	Other manufactures of cast iron or steel	9·000	Aug. 26-Sept. 26
42	Copper manufactures	4·500	Aug. 26-Sept. 26
43	Aluminium manufactures	4·500	Aug. 26-Sept. 26

Duties within contingency limits

IN THE *State Gazettes* of July 26 and 27 the Spanish authorities announced the authorization of duty-free imports of unbleached chemical pulp bisulphite, and chemical pulp sulphate or soda, other than unbleached, for the manufacture of paper for the Press (Tariff headings 47-01.B2a and 47-01.B1b); and paper for newsprint for daily newspapers (Tariff heading 48-01.D3c1) until December 31, 1966, within contingency limits of 12,000 tons and 20,000 tons respectively.

A new company has been formed by Ross Poultry Division to distribute broiler parent stock in Holland. Known as Ross Poultry Europa NV the new organization has its headquarters near Breda and is already in operation with rearing and laying farms. The scheme is based upon two 15,000 square feet rearing farms and four 12,000 square feet laying farms with the use of a hatchery in Holland of 50,000 capacity. Picture shows broiler grandparent stock arriving at Amsterdam airport.

BENELUX

Renewal of trade agreements

A NOTICE published in the Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting*, No 29, of **July 20, 1966,** summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at July 1, 1966. In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. In addition, the following agreements are still valid:

Country	*Validity of Agreement*
Austria	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Denmark	December 1, 1965 – November 30, 1966
Israel	September 1, 1965 – August 31, 1966
Japan	Entered into force on April 10, 1962
Morocco	July 1, 1966 – June 30, 1967
Norway	May 1, 1966 – April 30, 1967
Portugal	October 1, 1965 – September 30, 1966
Rumania	October 1, 1965 – September 30, 1966
Spain	April 15, 1966 – April 14, 1967
Sweden	March 1, 1966 – February 28, 1967
Switzerland	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Tunisia	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Yugoslavia	July 1, 1966 – June 30, 1967

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of competition

THE JOURNAL *Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 137 dated July 27, 1966 contains an announcement relating to an application submitted by a Community concern (Alliance de constructeurs français de Machines-Outils (French Machine-Tool Manufacturers Association) of Paris) on behalf of its shareholders for a negative clearance in respect of arrangements it has within the Community. Interested third parties are invited to submit their observations within one month from July 27.

Particulars of this announcement may be obtained, if required, from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2354/2356).

SWEDEN

Import duties

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT have announced that as from July 1, 1966 import duties on the following tropical products will be eliminated or reduced.

Tariff numbers	Commodity	Old tariff	New tariff rate from July 1, 1966
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts	10-30 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
	Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mango-steens (fresh or dried, shelled or not)	10-30 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.01 100	Unroasted coffee	45 kr. per 100 kg.	20 kr. per 100 kg.
200	Roasted coffee	60 kr. per 100 kg.	25 kr. per 100 kg.
300	Coffee substitutes containing coffee		
09.04	Pepper of the genus Piper: pimento of the genus Capsicum or the genus Pimenta	50 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.05	Vanilla	700 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	50 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.07	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	30 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamons	100-150 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves, ginger and curry; other spices	Free to 600 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
18.01	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	15 kr. per 100 kg.	Free
18.03	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted	35 kr. per 100 kg.	15 kr. per 100 kg.
18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)	35 kr. per 100 kg.	15 kr. per 100 kg.
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	35 kr. per 100 kg.	15 kr. per 100 kg.
21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee, tea or mate; preparations on a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	10% *ad val.*	Free

BELGIUM

Transmission tax surcharge on imported goods

A BELGIAN Royal Decree of July 1, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 128 of July 5) announces changes in the Transmission Tax Surcharge on imports for certain tubes and pipes of iron or steel classified under Benelux Customs Tariff heading 73.18.

The text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

THE NETHERLANDS

Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods

A NETHERLANDS Royal Decree dated June 23, 1966, and effective **from July 1, 1966** (*Staatsblad* No. 249/1966), announces changes in Turnover Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods.

Details of these changes are reproduced below:

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of June 23, 1966
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not taining cocoa:			
A	Liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sugar, not containing other added substances	5	5	+5
B	Chewing gum	10	5	+5
C	Other:			
I	Confectionery (boiled sweets, caramels, sugared almonds, gums, pastilles, marzipans, nougat and simlar articles):			
ex	Sandwich spread	Nil	5	+5
ex	Confectionery and sweets, *exept* sandwich-spread	10	5	+5
ex	Other: E.g.: medicinal drops and pastilles if pharmaceutically branded, fondant and marzipan as a semi-manufacture in a whole mass in containers of at least 5 kg.	5	5	+5
ex 20.02 G I b	Potato crisps or sticks	5	3	+3
32.07 A VII b 4	Ultramarine, whether or not mixed with other pigments	5	Nil	—2·5
39. 02 C I a 2 bb	Polyethylene, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders, other than prepared for moulding	5	2	+2
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, *except* chamois-dressed leather, parchment-dressed leather, patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallized leather	7·5	1	+1
41.03	Sheep and lamb skin leather, *except* chamois-dressed leather, parchment dressed leather, patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallized leather	7·5	1	+1
41.04	Goat and kid skin leather, *except* chamois-dressed leather, parchment dressed leather, patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallized leather	7·5	1	+1
41.05	Other kinds of leather, *except* chamois-dressed leather, parchment-dressed leather, patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallized leather	7·5	1	+1
41.06	Chamois-dressed leather	7·5	1	+1
41.07	Parchment-dressed leather	7·5	1	+1
41.08	Patent-leather, imitation patent leather; metallized leather	7·5	1	+1
42.04 B	Pickers and picker stops for weaving looms	7·5	1	+1
ex 43.02 A	Furskins, tanned, of sheep or of lamb	5	2·5	+2·5
51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
51.02	Monofil, strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of man-made fibre materials	Nil	0·5	+0·5
51.03	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale	Nil	0·1	+0·1
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02:			
ex	Woven fabrics of synthetic or of artificial textile fibres, unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns.	Nil	0·5	+0·5
ex	Woven fabrics of synthetic or of artificial textile fibres, printed	Nil	1·5	+1·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
52.01 C	Metallized yarn, being textile yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process other than of precious metal, or of gilt, silvered or platinized base metal	Nil	5	+5
52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like	Nil	2	+2
ex 53.04	Waste of sheep's or lambs' wool, pulled or garnetted, dyed	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.09	Yarn of horsehair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheeps' or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair	Nil	1	+1
53.12	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horsehair	Nil	0·5	+0·5
53.13	Woven fabrics of horsehair		0·5	+0·5
54.01	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags)	Nil	0·5	+0·5
54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale	Nil	1	+1
54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie	Nil	1	+1
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	Nil	1	+1
55.07	Cotton gauze	Nil	1	+1
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton	Nil	1	+1
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:			
ex	Unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns	Nil	0·5	+0·5
ex	Printed	Nil	1·5	+1·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale	Nil	0·5	+0·5
56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale	Nil	1	+1
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):			
ex	Unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns	Nil	1·5	+0·5
ex	Printed	Nil	1·5	+1·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1

(*Continued on next page*)

THE NETHERLANDS, *continued*

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of June 23, 1966
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
57.09	Woven fabrics of true hemp:			
ex	Unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns	Nil	0·5	+0·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute:			
ex	Unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns	Nil	0·5	+0·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
57.11	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres:			
ex	Unbleached, unworked and not wholly or partly woven with coloured yarns	Nil	0·5	+0·5
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)		1	+1
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem,' 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie,' rugs and the like (made up or not)	Nil	1	+1
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05)	Nil	1	+1
58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06	Nil	1	+1
58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size	Nil	1	+1
58.07	Chenille yarn, gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No. 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like	Nil	1	+1
58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain	Nil	1	+1
58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	Nil	1	+1
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips, or in motifs	Nil	1	+1
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated	Nil	1·5	+1·5
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and ables, plaited or not:			
A	Plaited, with core of textile thread	Nil	0·5	+0·5
B	Other:			
	ex. 'Hercules' cable and similar cable in which iron- or steel-wire is worked	Nil	3·5	+0·5
	ex. Other	Nil	0·5	+0·5
59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope	Nil	0·5	+0·5
59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like: tracing cloth prepared painting canvas buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses	Nil	1·5	+1·5
59.09 B	Oilskin and other similar oiled fabrics	Nil	1	+1
59.10 B	Materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not	Nil	2	+2
59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads	Nil	1	+1
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials	Nil	1·5	+1·5
59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material	Nil	2	+2
59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant	Nil	0·5	+0·5
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized	Nil	1	+1
60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized;			
ex	Wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	0·5	+0·5
ex	Other	Nil	0·5	+0·5
60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:			
ex	Slippers, the outer side of the upper of which is wholly or mainly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:			
ex	Wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:			
ex	Knitted or crocheted bedspreads, table-covers and the like, wholly or partially made of natural silk	18	0·5	+0·5
ex	Other	Nil	0·5	+0·5
60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings):			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk (handkerchiefs are to be regarded as clothing)	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Wholly	Nil	1	+1
61.05	Handkerchiefs:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of June 23, 1966
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk . .	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk . .	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods:			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk . .	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets):			
ex	Clothing, wholly or almost wholly made of natural silk . .	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets		0·5	+0·5
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles . .	Nil	0·5	+0·5
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods:			
	A Of jute fabrics . .	Nil	1	+1
	B Of fabrics of other textile materials:			
ex	Dyed or printed cotton sacks and bags, provided with paper bands . .	Nil	2	+2
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods:			
	A Tents	Nil	3	+3
	B Camping goods . .	Nil	3	+3
	C Other:			
ex	Tarpaulins and sails .	Nil	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	3	+3
62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns):			
ex	Footwear without applied soles, the outer side of the upper of which is wholly or mainly made of natural silk . .	18	1	+1
ex	Other	Nil	1	+1
ex 70.10	A Carboys and bottles, of unworked glass, of a capacity of more than 2½ litres	5	Nil	—2
70.20	Glass fibre (including wool), yarns, fabrics, and articles made therefrom:			
	B Textile fibre and articles thereof:			
	II Yarns . . .	Nil	0·5	+0·5
	III Narrow fabrics, trimmings, fabrics and other articles . .	5	0·5	+0·5
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor of iron (other than of cast iron)or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits:			
	A Straight and of uniform wall thickness:			

(Continued on next page)

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(6) CAST IRON Drain Goods to BSS 437 and BSS 1130.
(7) CAST IRON Manhole Covers and Frames to our Own Standards.
(8) CAST IRON Manhole Covers and Frames to BSS 497/1952 and MALLEABLE C.I. Step Irons to BSS 1247/1955.
(9) METAL WINDOWS and Doors including those made to BSS 990.

We invite your enquiries, giving details of quantities and types required.

ROBERT CROSS & CO. (READING) LTD.,
3 Durward House, 31 Kensington Court, London, W.8
Telephone: WEStern 3558

THE NETHERLANDS, *continued*

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of June 23, 1966
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
II	Other than unworked, seamless of circular cross-section, intended exclusively for the manufacture of tubes and pipes with other cross-sections and wall thicknesses:			
b	Other than of a maximum length of 4·5 metres, of alloy steel containing by weight from 0·9% to 1·15% inclusive of carbon, 0·5% to 2% inclusive of chromium and which may contain up to 0·5% of molybdenum:			
1	Unworked:			
cc	Lap welded, butt welded, brazed autogenously welded or electrically welded:			
ex	Welded along the seam ('langsnaad'), of a length of not less than 7 metres, having a uniform *external* diameter of 165 *mm.* or more over the whole length and not obtained by welding two or more tubes and pipes together .	5	Nil	—5
2	Other:			
ex	Welded along the seam ('langsnaad') of a length of not less than 7 metres having a uniform *external* diameter of 165 mm. or more over the whole length and not obtained by welding two or more tubes and pipes together .	5	Nil	—6
73.29	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:			
A	Articulated:			
II	Other than roller, for cycles: Chains for caterpillar tracks (vehicles) .	5	Nil	—2·5
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper:			
A	Of uniform section throughout the whole length:			
I	Unworked, including welded, riveted, folded or open-seam tubes and pipes .	9	0·5	+0·5
II	Not further worked than clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated . . .	9	0·5	+0·5
76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium .	Nil or 7	3	+3
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire	4 or 9	1·5	+1
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium:			
A	Of square or rectangular shape . . .	9	1·5	+1
B	Of other than square or rectangular shape:			
I	Neither polished, coated nor otherwise worked . . .	5	6·5	+1·5
76.04	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·20 millimetre:			
A	Backed, of a thickness (excluding any backing) of:			
II	0·15 mm. exclusive to 0·20 mm. inclusive:			
a	Of square or rectangular shape.	9	1·5	+1
B	Other:			
I	Of a thickness of 0·15 mm. or less . .	9	2	+1
II	Of a thickness of 0·15 mm. exclusive to 0·2 mm. inclusive:			
a	Of square or rectangular shape .	9	1·5	+1
b	Of other than square or rectangular shape:			
1	Neither polished, coated nor otherwise worked . .	5	6·5	+1·5
76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium:			
A	Of uniform section throughout the whole length:			
I	Unworked, including welded, riveted, folded or open-seam tubes and pipes .	4 or 9	1·5	+1
II	Not further worked than clad, coated or otherwise surface-worked . . .	4 or 9	1·5	+1
ex 76.10	Containers of aluminium used for the packing of goods, of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre, excluding tubular containers	5	6·5	+1
76·12	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables . .	5	5	+1
76.13	Gauze, cloth, grille, netting, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of aluminium wire. . .	5	7	+1
76.15	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of aluminium:			
A	Unworked parts . .	5	6·5	+1·5
76.16	Other articles of aluminium:			
ex B	Nails, rivets and bolts and screwmakers' wares .	5	4·5	+1
C I	Unworked parts . .	5	6·5	+1·5
79.04 A II	Tubes, pipes and blanks therefor of zinc, hollow bars of zinc, other than of uniform section throughout the whole length .	5	4	+4
79.05	Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames, and other fabricated building components, of zinc . .	5	4	+4
82.07	Tool-tips and plates, sticks and the like for tool-tips, unmounted, of sintered metal carbides (for example, carbides of tungsten, molybdenum or vanadium) . . .	5	1·5	+1·5
84.23	Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores; pile-drivers; snow-ploughs, not self-propelled:			
ex	Chains for caterpillar tracks (vehicles) .	5	2·5	+2·5
84.65	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in Chapter 84:			
ex	Chains for caterpillar track (vehicles) .	5	2·5	+2·5

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Turnover tax	Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of June 23, 1966
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
87.06	Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles or special purpose Motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, etc.):			
ex B III e	Chains for caterpillar tracks (vehicles) .	5	2·5	+2·5
ex B III e	Lead counterweights for wheels . . .	5	5	+5
87.07	Works trucks, mechanically propelled, of the types used in factories or warehouses for short distance transport or handling of goods (for example, fork-lift trucks and platform trucks); tractors of the type used on railway station platforms; parts of the foregoing trucks and tractors:			
B	Other than trucks specially designed for the transport of highly radio-active matertal:			
	Fitted with self-actuated lifting equipment: .			
a	With a lifting height of 1 metre or more . .		4	+1
87.08	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles:			
ex	Chains for caterpillar tracks (vehicles) .	5	2·5	+2·5
87.13 A	Baby carriages . .	5	3	+3
87.14 B II a	Camping caravans . .	18	3	+3

Note: The Turnover Tax Surcharge is additional to the Basic Turnover Tax. This surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in The Netherlands.

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 109, 1966, published in the Uganda *Official Gazette* of July 29, sets out the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order 1966, the Schedules of which are set out below. This revokes and replaces Statutory Instrument 77. The External Trade (Import of Restricted Goods) Order, 1966.

The importation of any class of goods specified in the First Schedule to this Order other than goods produced or manufactured in Kenya or Tanzania set out in the Third Schedule, and of any class of goods produced or manufactured in any country specified in the Second Schedule to this Order without a licence, is hereby prohibited.

Licences will only be issued to resident companies or non-resident companies whose Uganda branch is adequately capitalized. British firms should ensure that their representatives in Uganda are firms constituted and capitalized in accordance with the Uganada Government's wishes.

The drawing from stocks in Kenya and Tanzania will only be permitted in approved cases and these are likely to be rare in view of the Uganda Government's policy that direct importing is to be encouraged.

FIRST SCHEDULE

List of goods produced or manufactured in any country the import of which is prohibited without an import licence:

Cereals and Cereal Preparations

Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled.
Rice.
Maize (corn) unmilled.
Meal and flour of wheat or of meslin.
Meal and flour of maize.
Meal and flour of cereals, n.e.s. excluding breakfast foods.

Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey

Raw sugar, beet and cane (not including syrups).
Jaggery (Muscovado).
Refined sugar and other products of refining beet and cane sugar (not including syrups).
Molasses.
Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (except chocolate confectionery).

Beverages

Beer (including ale, stout, porter).

Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels

Groundnuts (peanuts), green, whether or not shelled.

Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats

Soyabean oil.
Cotton seed oil.
Groundnut (peanut) oil.
Sunflower seed oil.
Sesame seed oil.
Palm oil.
Coconut (copra) oil.
Palm kernel oil.
Castor oil.

Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials

Distempers and Paints as defined in item 104(b) of the Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958.

Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products

Propellent powders and other prepared explosives.
Fuses, primers and detonators.
Pyrotechnical articles (fireworks).
Hunting and sporting ammunition.

Rubber Manufactures, n.e.s.

Bicycle tyres.
Bicycle tubes.

Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products

Cotton fabrics, woven, grey (unbleached), not mercerized.
Cotton fabrics, bleached.
Cotton fabrics, coloured (woven of coloured yarn or of yarn of different colours).
Dyed in the piece – khaki drill and twill.
Dyed in the piece – drills and twill other than khaki.
Cotton fabrics dyed in the piece – other.
Cotton fabrics, printed.
Cotton fabrics, other.
Jute fabrics, woven, including hessian and sacking in the piece.
Jute fabrics, other, including twine.
Fabrics, woven, of synthetic fibres, or regenerated (artificial) fibres and glass,
Grey (unbleached).
Bleached.
Coloured (woven of coloured yarn or of yarn of different colours).
Dyed in the piece.
Printed.
Other (including velvets, plushes, furnishing fabrics, etc.).
Fishing-nets and netting, including fishing-lines.
Jute bags and sacks.
Sisal bags and sacks, including bags and sacks made of admixtures of jute and sisal.
Cotton blankets and travelling rugs.
Other blankets and travelling rugs, but not including those made exclusively of wool.

Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures

Cement, portland.
Cement, building, other.
Asbestos cement pipes.
Asbestos and asbestos cement sheets, ridgings, gutterings and tiles.
Pearls not set or strung.
Diamonds not set or strung.
Other precious and semi-precious stones not set or strung.

Iron and Steel

Iron sheet in coil, uncoated.
Iron sheet, other.
Tinned iron plates and sheets.
Galvanized corrugated iron of a thickness of ·014 inches or less.
Galvanized corrugated iron of a thickness exceeding ·014 inches.
Nail wire of a thickness of BWG 4 to BWG 17.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Silver, unworked or partly worked, including ingots.
Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, unworked or partly worked, including ingots.
Corrugated sheets.

Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.

Round wire nails of a length from 0·5 inches to 7·0 inches only.
Enamelled holloware.

Footwear

Footwear with soles and uppers of rubber or plastic materials.
Leather footwear with soles of any description.
Textile footwear with soles of any description.
Slippers and house footwear of all materials.

Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

Firearms, excluding military weapons.

(*Continued on next page*)

UGANDA, *continued*

Parts of firearms.
Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals and goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares, including set gems.
Matches in packings of 50 matches or less per container.
Matches in packings of 50 matches or more per container.
Firearms of war and ammunition therefor.

Gold

Gold bullion in the ingot, bar or sheet.
Gold coin.

SECOND SCHEDULE

List of countries from which the import of any class of goods is prohibited without an import licence.

Albania	Iran (Persia)
Bulgaria	Iraq
China	Japan
Czechoslovakia	Korea, North and South
East Germany	Poland
Formosa (Taiwan)	Rumania
Hungary	Tangier
India	U.S.S.R.

THIRD SCHEDULE

List of goods which if produced or manufactured in Kenya and Tanzania can be imported without an import licence.

Cereals and Cereal Preparations

Rice.
Maize (corn), unmilled.
Meal and flour of maize.
Meal and flour of cereals, n.e.s., excluding meal and flour of wheat or of meslin.

Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey

Sugar confectionery, including chocolate.

Oilnuts and Oil Kernels

Groundnuts (peanuts), green, whether or not shelled.

Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats

Soyabean oil.
Cotton seed oil.
Groundnut (peanut) oil.
Sunflower seed oil.
Sesame seed oil.
Palm oil.
Coconut (copra) oil.
Palm kernel oil.
Castor oil.

Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products

Cotton fabrics, woven, grey (unbleached), not mercerized.
Cotton fabrics, bleached.
Cotton fabrics, coloured (woven of coloured yarn or of yarn of different colours).
Cotton fabrics dyed in the piece – khaki drill and twill.
Cotton fabrics dyed in the piece – drills and twills other than khaki.
Cotton fabrics dyed in the piece – other.
Cotton fabrics, printed.
Cotton fabrics, other.
Jute fabrics, woven, including hessian and sacking in the piece.
Jute fabrics, other, including twine.
Fabrics, woven of synthetic fibres of regenerated (artificial) fibres and glass,
Grey (unbleached).
Bleached.
Coloured (woven of coloured yarn or of yarn of different colours).
Dyed in the piece.
Printed.
Other (including velvets, plushes, furnishing fabrics, etc.).
Jute bags and sacks.
Sisal bags and sacks, including bags and sacks made of admixtures of jute and sisal.
Cotton blankets and travelling rugs.
Other blankets and travelling rugs.

Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures

Asbestos cement pipes.
Asbestos and asbestos cement sheets, ridgings, gutterings and tiles.

Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.

Hoes (jembes).
Enamelled holloware.

Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

Matches in packings of 50 matches or less per container.
Matches in packings of 50 matches or more per container.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

Mr. J. K. Wroe, sales engineer of Henckell du Buisson Ltd., Nairobi, examining bale conveyors, part of a Rapistan materials handling installation destined for use in an East African plant manufacturing ropes and coffee bags. Henckell du Buisson Ltd., agents in East Africa for Manufacturers Equipment Co. Ltd., have recently installed in Mombassa a Rapistan system for handling petroleum drums. Mr. Wroe is based at Nairobi and covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. He is in Hull studying equipment operation and automatic warehousing techniques.

GHANA

Import licensing

IN A NOTICE published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of July 19, the Import Licensing Procedures for the Calendar Year, 1967, were announced. For the purpose of restricting imports three types of licence will operate:

(a) Open General Licence,
(b) Specific Licence, and
(c) Special Unnumbered Licence.

An Open General Licence permits an importer to order and bring into Ghana any goods covered by the particular Open General Licence from any country without further written authority from the Controller of Imports and Exports. Effective January 1, 1967, the following are the Open General Licences authorized.

(i) *Open General Licence No.* 1—This authorizes the importation of the following items:
  (*a*) bona fide trade samples provided that the quantities are not excessive in relation to the nature of the goods concerned;
  (*b*) personal or household effects of crews or passengers;
  (*c*) gifts addressed to individuals provided that they are unsolicited gifts and not imported as merchandise or for sale or that the weight or value does not exceed 22 lb. gross or £60.00 respectively.

(ii) *Open General Licence No.* 2—This authorizes the importation of the following:
  (*a*) single copies of books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals;
  (*b*) live animals for domestic pets and not for sale;
  (*c*) fish fresh, chilled or frozen, caught by Ghanaian-owned fishing vessels registered and licensed in Ghana. This does not include foreign vessels chartered by Ghanaians even though they are registered and licensed in Ghana as such.

(iii) *Open General Licence No.* 3—This authorizes the importation of the following: Cattle, sheep, goats and other livestock and fish crossing the borders from the neighbouring African countries.

(iv) *Open General Licence No.* 4—This authorizes the importation of the following: Headloads of foodstuffs for personal use or sale. On all 1967 documents on which Open General Licences have to be quoted, reference should be made to this *Gazette* Notice and not to Notice No. 45 of October 27, 1965.

Specific Licences:

All items not permitted under the authority of the Open General Licences must be covered by a specific licence before the importation can be allowed. These are issued on application received from the importer. Only applications from importers who have registered with the Ministry of Trade as importers will be entertained. Based on the amount of foreign exchange available for each class of commodity, specified amounts will be allocated to the various applicants and upon these, specified licences will be issued. Private individuals who import goods for personal use may also be issued with import licences on application, but they do not have to register as importers.

Special Unnumbered Licences:

Where satisfactory evidence can be produced to the effect that payment for goods which require specific import licences has been made in the country of consignment and therefore no transfer of foreign exchange is involved, the goods can be imported under Special Unnumbered Licences which can be obtained on application.

The Notice specifies the form in which applications for licences should be made.

Except under special circumstances no applications will be entertained for licences for the importation of the following goods:

Poultry, killed or dressed including canned poultry
Ham—fresh, frozen, not canned
Bacon
Sausages—fresh, frozen, not canned
Eggs in shell
Cakes
Other bakery products
Fruits fresh and nuts not including oil nuts fresh or dried
Dried fruits including artificially dehydrated
Fruits preserved and fruit preparations (except 053-310 tomato puree and paste 053-500 fruit juices unfermented)
Potatoes
Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa
Coffee
Cocoa
Food preparation (except 099-060 Natural Yeasts and prepared baking powder; 099-070 vinegar and substitutes of vinegar and substitutes of vinegar Ex 099-099 Baby Foods)
Lard and other rendered pig fat, rendered poultry fat not tinned
Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters
Ice
Lemonade and flavoured waters, non-alcoholic, not including juices falling within item 053-500
Cider, perry and fermented fruit juices, n.e.s.
Beer
Cut flowers and foliage
Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) including natural gasoline, n.e.s.
Lamp oil (kerosene, illuminating oil)
Gas oil
Diesel oil
Butane gas
Coconut (copra) oil
Plastic materials (regenerated cellulose, artificial resins)
Plywood and veneered sheets and panels
Artificial or reconstituted wood ('improved' wood and particle boards)
Boxes, cases, crates and parts thereof of wood
Picture and mirror frames of wood
Other articles of wood
Paper bags, cardboards boxed and other containers of paper or cardboard other than colour printed paper containers
Envelopes, paper in boxes, packets, etc.
Exercise books
Toilet papers
Cotton fabrics, grey unbleached
Bags and sacks, other
Cotton towels
Refractory bricks and other refractory construction materials
Building bricks
Roofing tiles, chimney pots and liners, etc.
Window louvres (aluminium) assembled or unassembled
Wire nails other than roofing nails, tacks (staples of iron and steel)
Domestic utensils (kitchenware) of iron and steel, enamelled excluding bath tubs, equipment and apparatus for use in hospitals.
Domestic utensils of aluminium
Name plates, sign plates, etc.
Chairs and other seats, non-metal
Chairs and other seats, of metal
Suitcases and trunks of fibre and imitation leather
Other travel goods (travelling bags, dressing cases, shopping bags, haversacks, packs and similar articles) of fibre, artificial leather, and canvas
Shirts other than knitted, n.e.s.
Singlets, knit or made of knitted fabrics sleeveless
Articles of fur skins
Artificial hair and articles thereof
Slippers and house footwear of all materials
Footwear, wholly or chiefly of textile materials (including footwear with rubber soles)
Footwear with soles and uppers of rubber or plactic except Wellington boots, and rubber overshoes
Matches in boxes
Walking sticks, canes, etc.
Combs, made of plastic and wood
Candles
Sun-shades
Greeting cards
Toilet and shaving soap
Soap (common, washing flake) powder and soft
Composition rubber sheets, rubber soles, rubber heels, rubber mats, rubber straps and microporous sheets
Gramophone records
Aluminium sheets
Aluminium utensils
Aluminium cutlery
Powder
Toothe paste
Garments (including ladies' and gent's ready-made clothing)
Mattresses
Cigarettes
Beer bottle (65, etc.)

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF application list No. 418, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of August 5, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received an application for increase in duty on the following:

Ornamental trimmings in the piece and tassels, pompons and the like classified under tariff sub-heading 58.07.90 from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in this application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact that body. If any firm proposes to make independent representation to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. quoting reference CRE 1608/66.

SUDAN

Import restrictions

IT HAS BEEN reported that the following notice was published in the Sudanese press on July 27, 1966, by the Bank of Sudan:

'Bank of Sudan would like to draw the attention of all importers that Import Licences and Registration Forms have to be franked by an Authorized Dealer before entering into any commitment in respect of these licences.

'We hereby request all those who are holding licences and Registration Forms not previously franked to submit them to an Authorized Dealer for necessary action'.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358). Please quote reference CRE 1299/3G.

UNITED STATES

American selling price basis of valuation

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission has instituted, pursuant to Section 332 of the Tariff Act, 1930, an investigation with respect to the following products, which for duty purposes are now subject to the American selling price basis of valuation:

1. Canned clams: Schedule 1, part 3E, headnote 1; item 114.05.
2. Chemical products: Schedule 4, part 1, headnotes 4 and 5; all items in sub-parts B and C.
3. Footwear: Schedule 7, part 1A, headnote 3(b); item 700.60.
4. Knit gloves: Schedule 7, part 1C, headnote 4; item 704.55.

The purpose of the investigation is to secure information for use in connection with the preparation of advice to the President as to the probable economic effect upon the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles of the elimination of the ASP system of valuation with a concurrent establishment of new converted rates and of a reduction of up to 50 per cent in such new converted rates.

Public hearings will commence on Wednesday, September 7, 1966, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, DC. Requests to appear must be filed in writing with the secretary of the Commission on or before September 1, 1966.

Written statements in lieu of appearance, a signed original and 19 true copies of such statements, should be submitted not later than the date of the closing of the public hearings.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).

CANADA

Tariff board hearing

THE CANADIAN TARIFF BOARD has given notice that a public hearing on Iron or Steel products used in the shipbuilding industry will be held at 219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, commencing on Monday, November 21, 1966, at 10 a.m.

Proposals concerning the wording and the rates of duty of tariff item 44019-1 or otherwise related to the subject matter of this Reference, should be filed in writing with the Secretary not later than Friday, September 30, 1966.

Briefs or submissions containing relevant facts or arguments in

(*Continued on next page*)

CANADA, *continued*

support of such proposals should be filed in writing with the Secretary not later than Friday, October 21, 1966. One hundred and fifty (150) copies of proposals and of briefs or submissions should be filed with the Secretary, Tariff Board, Ottawa 4, Ontario; these will be distributed to interested parties on request to the Board's Secretary.

Persons proposing to attend the hearing should notify the Board's Secretary not later than Friday, November 4, 1966, in order to ensure that seating accommodation at the hearing will be available.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in this reference they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Canadian Tariff Board and belonging to a trade association should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Tariff Board and desiring further information should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department (Canada Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2629) quoting reference CRE 17745/G.

The full text of the above tariff item is as follows:

Tariff Item	Description	Import Duty	
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation
44019-1	Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof, iron or steel angles, beams, knees, plates and sheets, cable chain: all the foregoing for ships and vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister . .	Free	Free

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal, *June* 24, 1966.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950

THE TRINIDAD and Tobago Government is considering whether the following products should be declared 'pioneer products' for the purposes of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950.

Glues, gums and adhesives; printers' inks and ancillary materials.

'Pioneer manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income tax relief, duty-free importation of construction material, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions. The Trinidad and Tobago Customs Laws also provide for the exemption from payment of import duties on raw materials by approved industrial activities.

Applications for pioneer status are processed by the Trinidad Industrial Development Corporation, Salvatori Building, Independence Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad (PO Box 949). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Section, PO Box 225, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

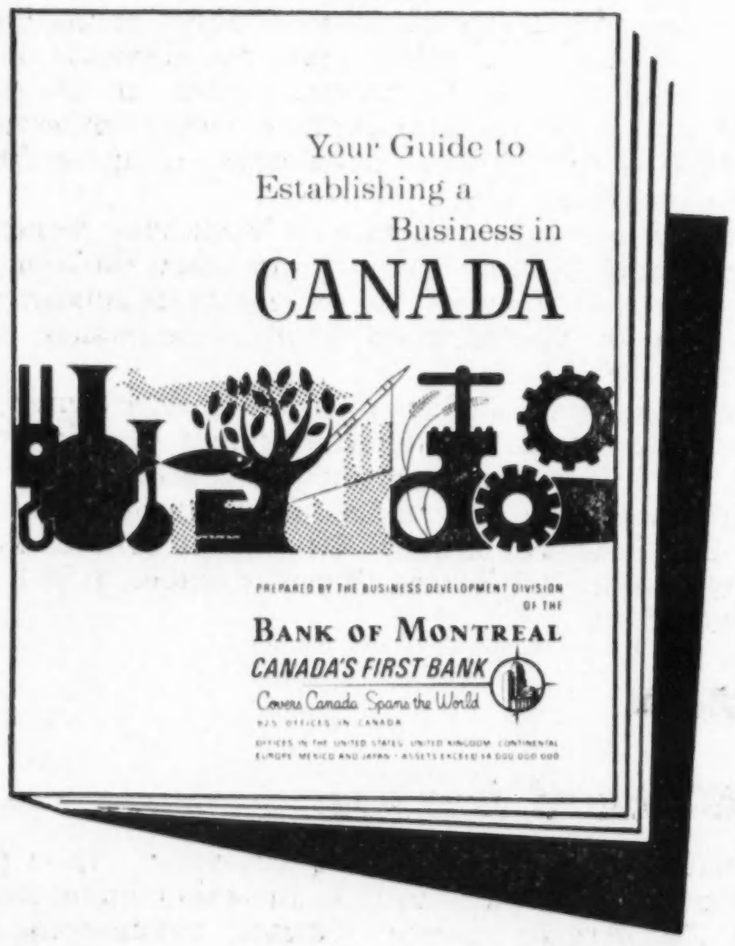
ANTIGUA

Import licensing arrangements

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received for Antigua copies of Orders which make the following goods subject to specific licensing:

(A)

'(i) men's and boys' shirts;
(ii) men's and boys' suits (including swim suits) and men's and boys' shorts;
(iii) men's and boys' underwear and men's and boys' pyjamas;
(iv) women's and girls' garments;
(v) children's garments;
(vi) mattresses and pillows'



We can't SELL your goods for you but we can do a Great Deal to help

If you are seeking new markets in CANADA our Business Development Department is at your service. Why not telephone and have a chat with one of our Business Development Officers at the Main London Office or write for a copy of our booklet 'YOUR GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING A BUSINESS IN CANADA'.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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Weight	3,850 lb.'

Items included in (A) require licences irrespective of origin. Motor vehicles included in (B) do not require a licence if they are manufactured in and imported from the United Kingdom or any British colony.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

CHILE

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Santiago that, at its Session No. 416, which took place on June 28, 1966, the Executive Committeee of the Central Bank approved the following résumé of instructions about applications for import registrations:

1. The f.o.b., c. & f. or c.i.f. value must be declared in full detail in accordance with the relative contract.
2. The f.o.b. value must be the actual cost of the goods at source plus internal freights and other charges incurred in placing them on board the carrying vessel.
   When shipment is f.o.b., the estimated freight and insurance must be declared. Their true values must be substantiated at the time of application for exchange cover for remittance by means of bills of lading, mate's certificate, air way bill, insurance policy or certificate, etc., which give the exact amounts of freight and insurance premium paid. The f.o.b. value cannot be altered without the approval of the Central Bank.
3. When the goods are sold c. & f., the estimated amount of insurance must be declared and the true amount eventually substantiated as laid down in 2. The c. & f. amounts can be estimated for the purpose of applying for the import registration but these cannot subsequently be altered without the consent of the Central Bank.
4. In cases of c.i.f. shipments, estimates can be made of the component charges c.i. and f., but the total c.i.f. value cannot be altered without the consent of the Central Bank.
5. In order to facilitate the proper control of the foregoing, the following must be declared:

   Cost of the goods . . . . .
   Expenses until placed on board . .....
   Total f.o.b. . . . . .
   Freight . . . . . .
   Insurance . . . . . .
   Total c.i.f. . . . . .
   Total c.i.f. United States $ . .....

6. No items for interest or financing charges may be included. Interest may be calculated within the limits allowed at the time remittance is made. In any case, if there are financing charges, they must take the place of interest and be within the limits allowed for interest charges.
7. The following differences will be allowed for excesses in the registered values:
   (a) For f.o.b. shipments a 20 per cent margin for freight and insurance charges – maximum United States $1,000.
   (b) For c. & f. shipments a 20 per cent margin for the amount of the insurance declared – maximum United States $100.
   (c) Notwithstanding the margins mentioned in (a) and (b), the Customs Authorities may allow excesses in the volume or quantity of the goods up to 5 per cent of the c.i.f. value – maximum United States $1,000, provided that there is no alteration in the unitary value declared in the registration.
   (d) In registrations for imports of fuels, lubricants, phosphate fertilizers and grain in bulk, a margin of 10 per cent will be allowed, provided that the maximum increase in the c.i.f. value does not exceed United States $10,000.
   (e) In registrations for imports of fuels and lubricants in

(*Continued on page* 449)

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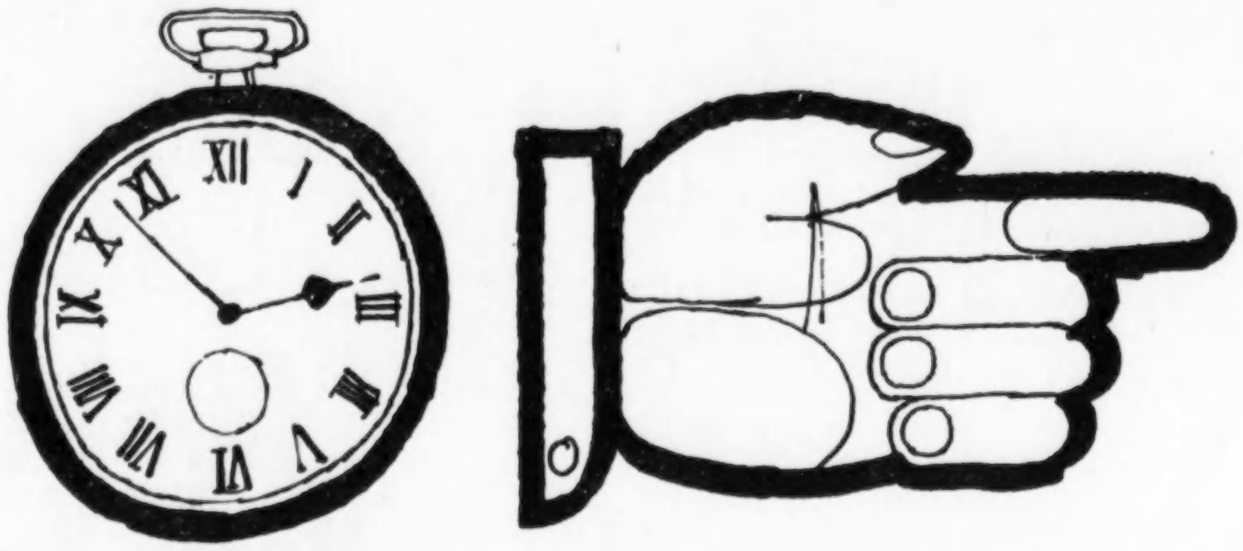

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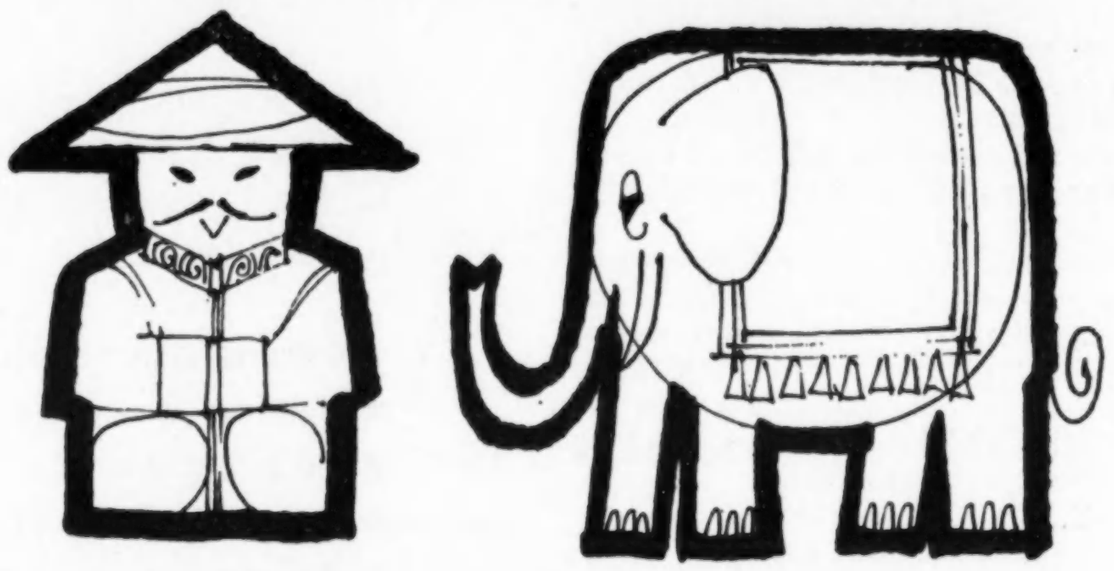
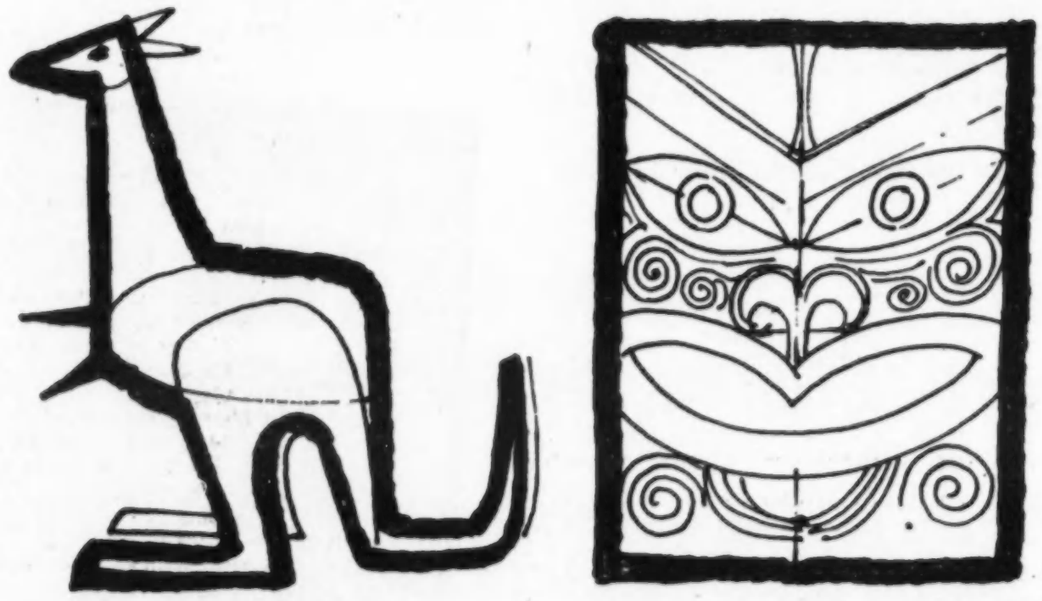


TO THE ORIENT AND ASIA,



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CHILE, *continued*

bulk, a margin of 10 per cent will be allowed between the amount remitted and the value given in the Customs clearance policy.
Existing rulings about margins are abrogated.

Amendments to import list

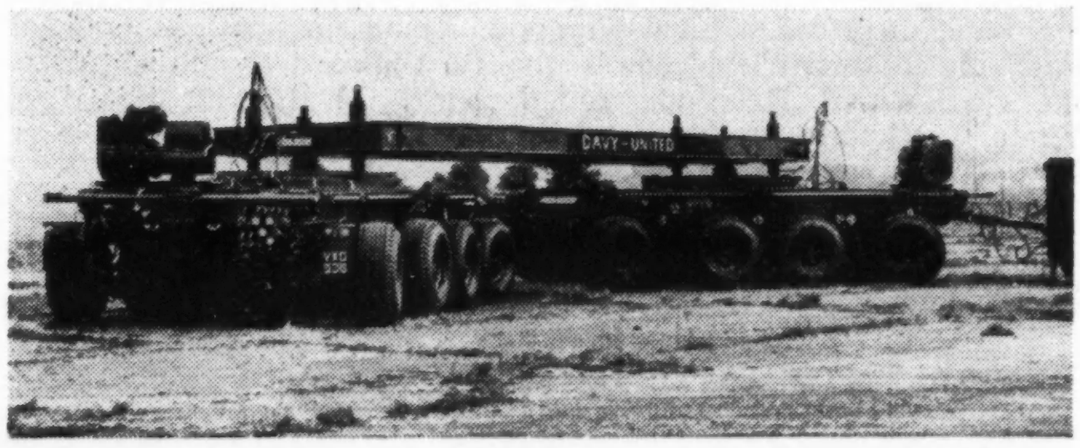
THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilian list of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given the percentages have yet to be fixed.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
V	26	Insert new item: Cheese	Free (tax) 5,000 (dep).
IX	46	Insert new items: Chlorhydrate of isoprotenerol, 25% solution in inert aerosol propellant. Medroxyprogesterone acetate in suspension for injections.	
XI	61	Replace item 'Mechanical vices, except . . .' by: Mechanical vices with jaw widths of less than 1½ in. and more than 9 in.	
XII	66	Insert new item: Cars for public hire – taxis – with the following characteristics: Reinforced shock absorbers. Heavy duty clutch. Manual gear change. Reinforced suspension. Upholstery and springs specially designed for taxis. A fitting with the word 'Taxi' clearly visible on the forward part of the roof.	
XIII	75	Insert new item: Paper for removing castings from moulds.	
	79	Delete the item 'Basic materials for making radio valves' and its subsidiary items and replace them by: Basic materials for making electronic receiving valves and cathode ray tubes: Wire for filaments for heaters and grids. Anodes and cathodes. Internal connections and supports. Discs and mica sheets with perforations. Getters and gas absorbers. Grids. Stem or base connections. Electronic guns for cathode ray tubes. Glass bulbs for making cathode ray tubes, with or without inside fluorescent coating. Graphite in colloidal suspensions. Glass envelopes. Metallic strip for reinforcing cathode ray tubes.	

BRAZIL

Consular charges

HM EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro report that under the terms of Law No. 5025 of June 10, 1966, the Brazilian Government has exempted from the payment of fees, consular visas affixed to commercial invoices in respect of exports originating from countries which give the same treatment to Brazilian exports sent to them.



Special equipment has been designed in order to transport the heavy loads for the rolling mill plant now being built by Davy and United Engineering Company Limited of Sheffield and Glasgow, for Acieras Paz del Rio SA at Belencito in Colombia. After arriving at Barranquilla all the equipment has to be taken 450 *miles up the Magdalena river by barge and then carried* 200 *miles by mountain roads over the Andes to Belencito, which, at* 8,500 *ft. above sea level, is the highest steelworks in the world.*

COLOMBIA

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that, on June 24, 1966, the Colombian Government issued Decree No. 1616, which modifies the text and duties of the following tariff headings:

Article 1

Tariff Heading	Description	Duty
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl, chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone indene resins):	
A	Pure, in liquid or paste form or in the form of granules, flakes, lumps, powders, blocks or similar bulk forms:	
II	Polystyrene:	
	a. Expandable	40%
	b. Other	40%
71.01	Pearls, unworked or worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded pearls temporarily strung for convenience of transport):	
A	Unworked	60%
B	Worked	60%
71.02	Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport):	
A	For industrial purposes:	
I	Diamonds	60%
II	Other	60%
B	Other:	
I	Unworked	60%
II	Other	60%
71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport):	
A	Unworked	60%
B	Cut or otherwise worked, neither mounted nor set:	
I	Emeralds	150%
II	Other	60%
71.05	Silver and silver alloys, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured:	
A	Unwrought (in lumps, ingots and pellets)	40%
B	Other	60%
71.07	Gold and gold alloys, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured:	
A	Unwrought (in lumps, ingots or in the form of native gold) .	40%
B	Other	60%
71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group and their alloys, unwrought or semi-manufactured:	
A	Unwrought, in lumps, ingots, cast bars, and powder form .	40%
B	Semi-manufactured:	
I	Platinum	150%
II	Other	60%
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated:	
A	Uncoated, unworked or finished	50%
B	Coated	55%
C	Covered or otherwise worked	60%
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.06 to 73.14, both inclusive:	
Z	Wire of high carbon steel:	
I	Not clad, unworked or finished	50%
II	Clad	55%
III	Other	60%
ZZ	Wire of alloy steel (special steel):	
I	Not clad, unworked or finished:	
	a. Of stainless steel	50%
	b. Other	55%
II	Clad	55%
III	Other	60%
73.26	Barbed iron or steel wire; twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not	65%

Article 2

Goods coming under heading 39.02 A II b of the tariff will pay an additional tax of 25 per cent up to December 1966; of 15 per cent from January 1 to December 31, 1967, and 5 per cent from January 1 to December 31, 1968.

PAKISTAN

Import licensing policy July 1966—June 1967

AN ADVANCE NOTICE about Pakistan's import policy for the year July 1966 to June 1967 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22 (pages 250/251). The official *Gazette* of Pakistan has now been received, setting out the import policy in more detail.

It is important to note that the import of items under the 'Free List' or against licences will be permissible only against irrevocable letters of credit except in the case of books, journals, magazines and other periodicals, import of which will be on sight Draft/Usance Bills basis also.

Any inquiries regarding the import policy should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

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SINGAPORE

Imports of builders' hardware

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received Notice to Singapore Importers No. 30, dated August 1, 1966, which states that the quantitative restriction imposed on certain items of builders' hardware will now apply to the undermentioned commodities only. The import quotas for these commodities for the three-month period August 1 to October 31, 1966, are as follows:

Description of Commodities	Quota
Lever locksets with two lever locks Lever latchsets with mortice latch Knob latchsets with mortice latch (excluding locking types) Rimlocks Rim night latch	40 per cent of 1964 imports

All other types of builders' hardware, not itemized above, are now no longer subject to specific import licensing and quantitative restriction.

A previous notice concerning import control of builders' hardware appeared in *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 5, 1965, pages 1129/1130.

Removal of import control

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received Singapore Notice to Importers No. 29 of 1966 which states that the importation of Accumulator Plates (Tariff code 729 122-2) is no longer subject to specific licensing and quantitative import restriction. This item should therefore be deleted from the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965.

A notice concerning these goods appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 5, 1966, page 376.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(a) **Musical Instrument Cases.** (Tariff Items 92.02 to 92.08, 39.07.9, 42.02.9 and 44.27.39.)

(b) **Floor and Wall Coverings**. (39.02.41, 39.07.6, 40.08.1, 40.14.1, 45.04.3, 48.12 or 59.10).

Details of the above mentioned tariff items are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

These references have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than August 30, 1966.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (a) CRE 1597/66 and (b) CRE 1596/66.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

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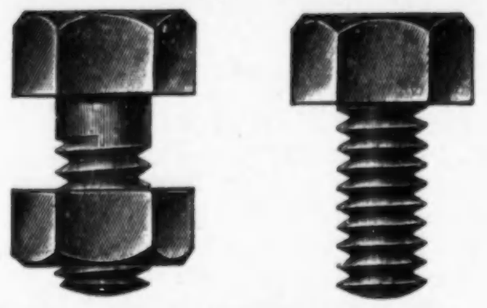

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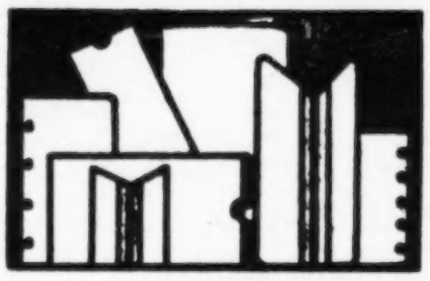

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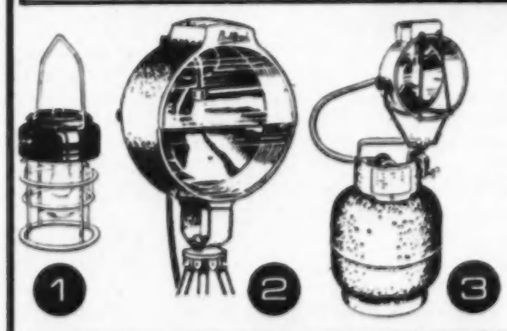

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	15 July 1966
Business names registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	8 July 1966
Distributive and service trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (3 times a year)	24 June 1966
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 July 1966
Chemical industries production (6-M)	20 May 1966
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Income and finance (Q)	5 Aug. 1966
New companies registered (M)	22 July 1966
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	8 July 1966
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
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Deliveries of certain products (Q)	1 July 1966
Production, exports and orders (M)	29 July 1966
ECGD business (Q)	3 June 1966
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	29 July 1966
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Registrations of films (A)	28 Jan. 1966
Trends in film-going (A)	10 Sept. 1965
Food consumption levels (A)	20 Aug. 1965
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	27 May 1966
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	3 Dec. 1965
World trade and production (Q)	10 June 1966
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	27 May 1966
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Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 July 1966
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	20 May 1966
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Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	29 July 1966
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N. Ireland index (M)	This week
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Transactions (Q)	1 July 1966
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	10 June 1966
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 July 1966
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Analysis of production (Q)	1 July 1966
Deliveries (Q)	13 May 1966
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Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	5 Aug. 1966
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Retail and wholesale trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Textiles:	
Clothing and textiles orders and deliveries (M)	22 July 1966
Cotton production (M)	22 July 1966
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 July 1966
Wool exports (Q)	20 May 1966
Wool output (M)	22 July 1966
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	10 Sept. 1965
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1966
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	24 June 1966
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	24 June 1966
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	4 Mar. 1966
Official Receivers' offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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